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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BURNED AT SEA

Loss of Life and American Ship

Wm. H. Starbuck.

SURVIVORS REACH HAWAII

One Boat With Six Men Aboard Is
Missing—Captain and Family
Here—Man Lost on Trip.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The American ship Wm. H. Star-
buck, Capt. McDonald, was burned at
sea in latitude 13 degrees 10 minutes
north, longitude 121 degrees, 45 mi-
nutes west on November 5th. Fifteen
survivors reached Hookena, Hawaii,
last Saturday morning, including the
wife of the captain and their three
children.

The Wm. H. Starbuck sailed from
Port Blakeley October 17th with
1,025,000 feet of lumber, shipped by
the Port Blakeley Mill Company, des-
tined by way of Cape Horn to Delagoa
Bay for orders. Everything was propi-
tious until the day of the disaster.
The crew and officers were new men,
shipped at Port Townsend, and proved
faithful and capable, as their conduct
showed during the trials which over-
took them. Capt. McDonald was ac-
companied by his wife and children, a
boy of 7 and two girls, one of 15 years,
and the other an infant of 15 months.

Fire was first discovered in the fore-
peak at 10 o'clock on the night of No-
vember 5th, and four hours later, at 2
o'clock the following morning, the
whole deck and fore rigging were a
mass of flames. Water had been
poured down into the hold immedi-
ately, the ship had been hoisted to and
every effort was made to quench the
fire, as it spread first along the big
cargo of doors in bundles, which were
jammed between the wings where the
rough lumber was piled to the decks.

Acting as a chimney the center of
the lower deck soon gave a draught to
the flames, which no amount of water
could have quenched, and finally orders
were given to abandon the ship.

Much time had already been lost and
at early dawn, as the three boats con-
taining the captain's family, officers
and crew of the ill fated ship pulled
away, the flames were sky high and
the ship was afire from stem to stern.
How did the fire originate? The cause
will never be known. Out three
weeks it was impossible that any
latent spark could have existed that
long. A plausible theory, that the 600
bundles of cedar doors, dry as tinder,
stored in the middle of the hold took
fire by the friction one with another.
Like matchwood they would blaze at
the slightest flame and this theory may
easily prove acceptable.

The ship was not finally left until
she was down to the water's edge—a
ruined hulk—nearly a day later. In
one boat was Capt. McDonald, his wife
and three children, three seamen and
the ship's carpenter, C. Henderson.
Another boat contained First Mate C.
McDonald, the cook and five seamen,
and the third boat held Second Mate
Howards, Steward Small and four
seamen, Jones, Cook, Domingo and
Smith. In the boats of the captain
and first mate were the instruments
for navigating, each containing a
chronometer, compass, sextant and
chart, but in the second mate's boat
there was none of these, not even a
compass. All three boats were pro-
visioned for thirty days. As it was
not known that the second mate could
navigate he was carefully instructed
not to lose sight of the other two
boats.

Upon sailing for a few days all three
boats were joined together with
hawsers, the second mate's boat being
in the center. Being a whaleboat and
thinking it could easily keep up with
the other boats was the probable rea-
son which induced the second mate to
part company with the others, and this
has doubtless cost him and his
boat crew their lives.

On the fourth day out, on November
10th, during the night, the second
mate's boat disappeared completely
and was not seen again. A light re-
flecting on the sails of the boat con-
taining Capt. McDonald had been set
every night, so there could be no ex-
cuse except carelessness or the over-
turning of the boat that could have
caused the disaster which seems to
have overtaken the second mate's
crew. Without sextant or compass
and only a few weeks provisions and
water it is sad to contemplate the end
of this portion of the Wm. H. Star-
buck's unfortunate crew.

Another calamity overtook the party
when at midnight on November 18th,
Mate McDonald's boat capsized com-
pletely from an extraordinary sea, and
all its occupants were soon clinging to
the bottom of the craft. The captain's
boat hove to and had them all on
board before many hours with the ex-
ception of the cook, a Cape Verde
man, Da Costa by name, who sank im-
mediately upon the boat's capsizing
and was seen no more.

In order to make room for the new
arrivals Capt. McDonald was obliged
to throw overboard everything that
was not absolutely necessary to sus-
tain life. All surplus clothing and in-

struments were jettisoned, and freighted
with fifteen souls the single boat
continued her way toward Hawaii—
still 1,000 miles away.

The former allowance of one pint of
water per day to each person was re-
duced to half that amount. It was a
mouthful a few times a day. Some-
thing to wash the food down their dry
throats, that was all. Canned fruit
was what saved them, for there was
plenty of that.

Last Friday morning, the 25th inst.,
the sight of the tall slopes of Mauna
Kea gladdened the eyes of the weary
seafarers. Kealekekua Bay was the
point aimed at by Capt. McDonald,
but the little row of white cottages
the harbor of Hookena was inviting,
and although that place was not on his
charts, he sailed in there on the fol-
lowing Saturday morning and received
a hospitable welcome from the good
natives who live there, headed by De-
puty Sheriff S. Lazaro, who has in the
past made comfortable the ship-
wrecked who were driven there.

Upon the arrival at Hookena on
Monday of the steamer Mauna Loa all
the survivors were taken on board and
are now in quarters on Queen street.
The wife of Capt. McDonald, a Cape
Bretton woman, proved a heroine in
the ordeal through which she has just
passed. The children, brave little tot,
Howard, Maud and Gladys, are none
the worse seemingly for their terrible
experience.

The nights, though not rainy enough
to permit them to catch water, were
often misty and cold, wetting the oc-
cupants of the boats through to the
skin.

Two thousand miles in three weeks
is good sailing for a ship's boat, and
this Capt. McDonald accomplished—
just 100 miles a day. The trades, of
course, and a fair wind all the way.
He took sights at first every third day
and afterwards daily. The boat which
brought him and his safe to land, was
presented by Capt. McDonald to the
natives at Kailua.

The Wm. H. Starbuck was of 1272
tons and sailed in December '97 from
New York to Yokohama with kerosene
oil, thence in ballast to Port Town-
send. She was built in Bath, Maine,
about sixteen years ago; is a wooden,
full-rigged ship, and is now owned by
the Starbuck Company, of Portland,
Maine, of which H. D. Troop, the
wealthy ship builder of St. Johns, N.
B., is manager. The register and ar-
ticles are the only things saved from
the wreck, the manifest and other pa-
pers being left aboard the ship.

Capt. McDonald was formerly in
the command of the ship J. B. Troop, in
the Hongkong-Liverpool trade and
has been with the Troop company for
many years, rising from a seaman to
his present position. He is a native of
Maine. He has never before met dis-
aster.

The United States Consul was sought
by the shipwrecked crew upon their
arrival yesterday and they will be taken
care of until something turns up.
Capt. McDonald is undecided as to
whether he will sail for the coast to-
day. He wrote the particulars by the
mail yesterday to the ship's brokers
in San Francisco, who will wire the
news to the owners. The amount of
insurance is unknown.

Second Mate Howards, who has
charge of the lost whaleboat, is a
native of Rockport, Maine.

Crew of Starbuck.

Mate McDonald of the burned ship
Wm. H. Starbuck has had several good
offers from vessels now in port and is
considering the acceptance of one of
them. Captain McDonald and family,
Mate McDonald and the crew of the
Wm. H. Starbuck are stopping at the
Queen hotel on Nuuanu street and two
of the crew have signed with deep-
water vessels here. There is no ves-
sel named the W. H. Starbuck or Wil-
liam H. Starbuck in the Maritime Reg-
ister, and the Wm. H. Starbuck is the
correct name of the unfortunate vessel
that was burned. The Thille E. Star-
buck is an iron ship that has been in
this port.

With Dewey at Manila.

A big Chicago publishing house has
just brought out a juvenile book "With
Dewey at Manila," by Edward Strate-
meyer, brother of George E. Strate-
meyer of this city. The story opens
in Honolulu, the hero having arrived
here before the mast. Mr. Stratemeyer,
the novelist, seems to know Honolulu
quite well, and writes interestingly,
but he is somewhat twisted in his
knowledge of Hawaiian character. The
story will hold the attention of any
boy into whose hands it may fall. For
sale by the Hawaiian News Company.

Valuable Paper Lost.

About twenty papers representing
money, a number of them calling for
considerable sums and several nego-
tiable on account of being endorsed,
were lost at or stolen from the Mil-
itary Hospital on King street yester-
day morning. Payment was at once
stopped on all the paper, upon which
the finder or thief might possibly real-
ize and it is extremely doubtful if
there can be any loss. Nearly all of
the papers belonged to Surgeon Major
Davis. A searching inquiry is being
made by both the police and military
authorities, to find the property.

HUI FOR MANILA

Local Men Organize to Operate in

Dewey's Domain.

IN VARIOUS ENTERPRISE

Will Take a Sugar Mill on From
Here—Money Eager—Land—Ma-
nufacturing—Good Reports

A Honolulu hui to undertake enter-
prises in Manila and as well on islands
of the group, other than Luzon, has
been quietly organized. The company
has taken substantial shape and at a
meeting to be held next week, will set-
tle all details and elect permanent of-
ficers. Jim Sherwood, who has gone to
the new country already, is a member
of the hui, but will make larger in-
vestments privately or on his own per-
sonal account. Reports to the com-
bination here from Sherwood are ex-
pected soon. The Honolulu organiza-
tion includes in its list a number of
men of ample means and others of
small money, but with mechanical and
business knowledge.

There has already been subscribed
for the operations of the Honolulu peo-
ple, who have been looking towards
Manila, the sum of \$65,000, exclusive
of the investment of Colonel Sherwood.
There was a tender yesterday for \$20,-
000 of the stock and a number of small
contributors have been promised stock,
while several capitalists are looking
over the plan of campaign. The amount
of capitalization has not yet been fully
decided upon, but a figure will be voted
at the next meeting.

The company will be rather on the
co-operative plan. It is proposed to
establish a large hotel and restaurant
in Manila, an extensive plant for the
manufacture and repair of wagons and
for the repair of heavy machinery.

By far the most important feature
of the venture is the determination to
engage in the sugar business. An op-
tion has been secured on a discarded
plant on one of the other islands. The
mill is one comparatively new and with
all the effects, centrifugals, etc., is in
good order, having been supplanted
but recently by a larger equipment. It
is a five-roller mill. The advices from
Manila are that sugar refining or cane
treatment over there is carried on in
about the crudest possible manner. It
is the firm belief of the men here that
a modern mill will be the means of
treating cane with satisfactory profit.

The company will take from Honolulu
to Manila a large quantity of wood and
iron stock for manufacturing purposes
as well as the mill for cane grinding.
One member of the company is a well-
known Government official. It was
this combination that sent Louis Mc-
Grew forward. McGrew will there meet
a man already in the field for the real
estate branch of the general business
and will assist in looking up titles and
arranging options. It is one purpose of
the company to purchase heavily of
city and suburban property as well as
to secure large tracts of farming lands
in the outer districts.

It is requested of the Advertiser that
for the present the names of the men
in the Manila hui be withheld. This is
for business reasons. The local com-
bination has received numerous letters
from men at Manila and near the cap-
ital, all containing views on business
or commercial aspects and opportuni-
ties. The report on minerals has been
scanned carefully. Much reliance is
placed in the following from the col-
lector general of the port of Manila,
who permitted his paper to be copied
at Manila for use here:

Manila, of course, is a very small
portion of the Philippine Islands, or
even of Luzon. No one who has not
gone beyond the limits of the town
can have any idea of the wealth, fer-
tility and resources of the country. It
has happened to me to be the only of-
ficer (save one companion of mine) who
has made any investigation of even
the adjacent country. On Satur-
day, September 3, I went over the line
of the Manila railway, 123 miles in
length, running northward from Ma-
nila to Dagupan. The country three
miles out from Manila is occupied by
the insurgents for the whole distance.
The line is in fair order, telegraphic
communications destroyed in many
places, probably requiring a month for
their restoration. The line has opened
and developed a country of most ex-
traordinary fertility. Rice is the prin-
cipal product; much sugar, a small
amount of indigo on the northern part
of the line; possibilities of cotton, cof-
fee, and almost anything. The sta-
tions are at short intervals, in accord-

ance with orders from the Spanish
government, which subsidized the line.
I have never seen a country of such
splendid productive power. For the
first hundred miles almost all of it is
under cultivation. From there to the
terminus a different and prettier coun-
try, with high coconut palm trees of
rare beauty; but not yet so much cul-
tivated as that to the south.

With new extensions and lines con-
templated on the island of Luzon, say,
first, Manila to Batangas, south; sec-
ond, Dagupan to Laoag, north; third,
a branch, Geron to Aliaga, eighteen
miles, tobacco district, added produc-
tive power and wealth would be im-
parted to the island.

A week later I went up the Pasig
river to the Laguna, extraordinary fer-
tility of soil being again the marked
characteristic, and a possibility for the
acquisition of large estate if we con-
trol the country and if good titles can
be assured.

The islands to the south, of which
Panay (Yloilo being the principal port
and the second of the islands), Cebu,
Samar, Mindanao and possibly the
Sulu or Jolo archipelago, should be in-
vestigated as soon as our relations
with the Spanish permit. I am ex-
ceedingly anxious to make this jour-
ney under the auspices and at the in-
vitation of English merchants thor-
oughly acquainted with the islands.
If one-half they say of the richness of
these be true it would be a most val-
uable acquisition to the United States.

I trust that I shall not be deemed
intrusive in these remarks and sugges-
tions. Being an army officer, and at
the same time collector of customs at
Manila, my duty would seem to be to
the Secretary of War and to the treas-
ury, and I submit these remarks as
directed to them, as well as to your-
self. I desire no place here, except
upon the ship to return to America;
but I am so thoroughly impressed with
the wealth and beauty of the country
and the most peculiar conditions ex-
isting here that I am most anxious for
the success of our Government in
working out this experiment with the
best fruition.

The inhabitants are unique; the na-
tives clean and clever; the Chinese
more active and persevering; all beasts
of burden, accustomed to little in the
way of pay or food or shelter. We
pay a house servant, who works most
satisfactorily, \$10 a month, equaling
\$4.70 of our money, he furnishing his
own food. The irruption of our army
raised wages temporarily, to the great
disturbance of the merchants here,
but things are about restored to their
normal basis, and should continue so
unless some ill-considered change of
the prevailing currency occurs.

The custom house receipts during
our incumbency, twenty-four working
days, amount to \$606,000. With the in-
crease of industries, contingent upon
our occupancy, they should amount
within two years to \$3,000,000 a year
at least.

Mining explorations and ventures
promise very well, especially in coal
and iron. Capital may be profitably
employed in the operation of banks,
cotton mills, paper mills, ice factories,
breweries, inter-island shipping and
trade.

Few of our people consider that all
of the customs here are radically dif-
ferent from those of the United
States. You can't upset the habits and
traditions of two centuries in two
weeks. The oriental will for a long
time yet prefer rice and opium to pie
and baked beans.

THE PLANTERS.

They Visit the Station—A Paper
on Forestry.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Nearly all of the planters attending
the annual meeting of the Association
visited the Experimental Station yester-
day forenoon under the guidance of
Dr. Maxwell, the director. They saw
in the big field all the trials that were
told about in this paper yesterday and
were pleased and interested. Number-
less questions were put and answered
and many notes were made for future
reference, especially on the cane vari-
eties. A number of the planters
agreed to adopt a system of counting
that has been used by Dr. Maxwell.

H. P. Baldwin, the new president,
was in the chair for the final session of
the organization of planters. The mat-
ter of Association finances was taken
up and disposed of readily. There will
be required for expenses during the
coming year \$11,900 and this will be
realized by light assessments on the
tonnage of both sugar and fertilizer.
John M. Horner's paper on Forestry
created a mild sensation. He takes
the position that fungi, worms and in-
sects and the woodcutting injury the
forests more than cattle. It did not
seem that anyone could agree with
Mr. Horner.

On motion the cost of a soil analysis
at the laboratory was reduced to \$15.
It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon
when the convention adjourned to next
year. In the meantime the business of
the Association will be carried on by
the president and officers and the
trustees.

N. G. H. Notes.

In G Company, First Regiment, N.
G. H., Corp. Koo has been made a ser-
geant and Private M. B. K. Rose a cor-
poral.

In D Company Private Wm. Lyle
has been made a corporal.
Upon his own application, duly ap-
proved by his company commanders,
First Sergt. Sam Johnson, of D Com-
pany, has been transferred to F Com-
pany as a private.

IN TRADE WORLD

Semi-Monthly Summary of Business

in Honolulu.

THE HOLIDAY EARLY TIME

Drapery—The Staples—Exchange
Figures—Immigration—New
Firms—The Mortgages.

COMMERCIAL.

Honolulu, H. I., December 1, 1898.
The holiday trade is not quite on a
par with the trade of this month a year
ago.

Trade in drapery line continues good
—cash sales are below average in pro-
portion to volume of trade—outside of
clearance sales business does not show
the activity that existed at the time of
our last issue.

Produce has reached a firm basis—
flour is firm. Barley and bran have
advanced.

Rice \$4.85 to \$5.
Sugar 4-7-16 cents.

Hawaiian coffee 12, 13½ cents San
Francisco, market weak.

FINANCIAL.

We note no change in money rates
in this issue.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of
exchange to the countries named—gold
basis:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| American—Atlantic coast. |\$1 01½ |
| Pacific coast |1 01 |
| British—Sight |4 93 per £ S. |
| Sixty days |4 90 per £ S. |
| German |25 per M. |
| Japanese |50 per M. D. |
| Chinese |48½ M. D. |

IMMIGRATION.

Following are the arrivals and de-
partures during the past two weeks:

| | | |
|------------|----------|------|
| | Ar. | Dep. |
| White |203 | 15 |
| Portuguese |4 | 1 |
| Japanese |1 | 81 |
| Chinese |1 | 125 |

NEW FIRMS.

See Hop Company, Front street,
Hilo; Shun Kee, King street, Kailua;
T. J. Fitzpatrick, Fort street, opposite
Chinese church; Dong Young Kee,
corner Smith and Hotel streets; S. B.
Hunter, Hilo; Nawahine and Kainu-
awa, Kahana, Koolauloa.

CORPORATIONS.

Honolulu Brewing and Malting Com-
pany, Limited; Hawaiian National
Company, Limited; J. I. Dowsett Es-
tate, Limited; Huelo Sugar Mill Com-
pany, Limited; Charles Brewer Estate,
Limited; Kilauea Coffee Company,
Limited; Hawaiian Fertilizer Com-
pany, Limited.

REAL ESTATE.

The market has been very active
during the last two weeks. Several
large transactions have taken place
which make the total larger than
usual.

The mortgages have not increased in
proportion to the sales. The releases
filed amount to about one-half the
mortgage indebtedness incurred. The
same activity in leased lands is ap-
parent.

Recorded instruments have been as
follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | No. | Amount. |
| Deeds |109 | \$202,427 00 |
| Mortgages |27 | 41,431 90 |
| Leases |41 | 2,848 21 |
| Releases |20 | 20,924 50 |
| Chattel Mortgages |3 | 6,930 13 |
| Bills of Sale |5 | 2,848 21 |
| Assignment Mortgages |5 | 62,096 74 |
| Assignment Leases |1 | 800 00 |
| Mortgages at 6 per cent. | | \$ 6,500 00 |
| Mortgages at 7 per cent. | | 16,935 00 |
| Mortgages at 8 per cent. | | 14,366 90 |
| Mortgages at 9 per cent. | | 1,800 00 |
| Mortgages at 10 per cent. | | 2,660 00 |
| Mortgages at 12 per cent. | | 5,000 00 |

\$46,361 90

BUILDING PERMITS.

J. Heleluaba, one-story dwelling,
\$1000, makai side Beretania street,
Washington place; Ah Yok, one two-
story dwelling, \$800, Ewa side Miller
street, makai of Vineyard; Ohta, one
two-story dwelling, \$700, near of Kau-
makapili church.

All of the above is supplied from the
semi-monthly circular of the Hawa-
ian Commercial Agency, O. H. Berry,
manager.

IS NOT GUILTY

Jury Votes Liberty to the Little Chinese Woman.

STATEMENT BY DEFENDANT

Tells a Sorrowful and Strange Tale. Love of Husband and Children. Her Prayers.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
Hok Kok Young, the Chinese woman who was charged with the poisoning of her two children and who has all along admitted having attempted also to take her own life, was acquitted in the Circuit Court before Judge Perry yesterday. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The trial lasted two days, much of the time being occupied in securing a jury, as the case was an uncommon one. Two of the twelve returning the verdict dissented from the finding. The jury was out less than ten minutes and four ballots were taken on various questions presented. W. L. Hopper was foreman.

Upon being told by Judge Perry that she was free to go and was held innocent under the law, the woman quietly departed under the escort of a native woman. The defendant had not a word to say to anyone.

The principal witness on the stand yesterday was the woman herself. Her story was of extreme interest, quite out of anything of the sort heretofore heard in any Hawaiian court. She said that upon the death of her husband, twelve years ago, she had at once decided to follow him to the beyond. She put aside this resolve for the reason that she was about to become a mother of her second child. Pondering afterwards she decided to live until the boy and the girl had become old enough to meet life and to care for themselves. This period had been reached in her judgment, about six months. It was then that she communicated to her children her intention to poison herself and join her husband. In reaching this conclusion, she was somewhat influenced by the fact that the care of herself, devolved upon the brother of her late husband. However, it was her utterance on the witness stand yesterday that she was most largely controlled by love for the husband and the conviction that the two children were now able to care for themselves.

Hok Yok Young, who in age and appearance seems only a maiden, gave the boy \$2 one morning when he was off for school and told him to bring home opium for the whole amount. On his return in the evening, he handed her a number of liches nut shells—perhaps a dozen—containing the drug. The opium she thinned with water in a bowl. She talked of her purpose to commit suicide to the children as she had often spoken of it before, and as before the boy and the girl, who evidently loved her dearly for her uniform kindness and constant care of them, declared that they wanted to go with her to the hereafter. The woman says she told them that they must live on and grow up and do honor to the family of their father. She put them to bed. When they were asleep and the house quite undisturbed, she arrayed herself in her best clothing, as is the Chinese custom, and drank from the little tea bowl. Before the sleep came upon her, she repaired to a veranda back of the house and there, where a Joss altar had always been maintained for the family, she offered prayers to the gods of her husband's ancestors. She says she told in supplication what she proposed to do and asked that it be approved of and that it result as she designed.

After the devotions, the woman laid upon the bed with the children and was soon oblivious to anything that might have happened. She said that her opinion was that the children had awakened and seeing her condition, had taken poison from the bowl of their own accord and with the determination of accompanying her on the journey to death. At any rate, both of them did die, and this is the way the woman says it happened, though the state contended that she had administered poison to them herself, in all probability with their consent. It was maintained by the prosecution that the children could not have understood what it all meant, and that they must have been coerced or persuaded.

The woman broke down and wept a number of times while she was in the witness box. The tears and the sobbing came when there was reference to the death of her husband and to the death of the two children. It was a pathetic sight, as the feeling of the woman was apparently deep and sincere.

It was explained after court adjourned by the official Chinese interpreter that many of the Chinese maintain altars for occasions of offering prayers to the ancestors of their fathers. He

said that in the case at issue, had it been the plan of the woman to marry again her stay at the altar would have been long on many days and nights. Attorneys in the case were Messrs. Robertson and Clarke for the defense and Messrs. E. P. Dole and A. L. C. Atkinson for the Republic. Counsel on both sides conducted their opposing causes with close attention and a high order of ability. The jury, arguments by Messrs. Robertson and Dole were especially strong and effective and straightforward.

Somehow the question of the sanity of the woman was brought into the case and figured as a section of the defense together with the allegation or contention that there was no proof of the administration of the poison by the woman. Judge Perry had a difficult task in charging the jury. His directions covered murder in all its degrees, manslaughter and what should be said in case the jury determined that the woman was insane. It may be explained that a jury in a case of this sort can practically commit a defendant to the insane asylum.

A TITLE CLOUD

Ownership of Queen's Hospital Estate.

A Ruling in Favor of Claimant Rooke—The Will of Dr. Rooke. Queen Emma.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The present title to the Queen's Hospital premises and to some property at the corner of Hotel and Union streets is declared in a demurrer ruling by Circuit Judge Perry to be null and void—imperfect. This is the first decision in the case of C. K. C. Rooke against the trustees of the Queen's Hospital and the Bishop estate trustees, and is a signal victory for the man residing abroad and after these many years claiming ownership of the well-known properties in question.

There will at once be an appeal from the ruling of Judge Perry on the demurrers and there will be lengthy and hard-fought trials in both the Circuit and Supreme Courts.

In accordance with the will of Dr. Rooke the property passed successively after his death from his wife to Queen Emma, his adopted daughter, and was by Queen Emma devised to the Queen's Hospital Association. It was Queen Emma with Kamehameha IV, who established this remarkable and useful institution. The beautiful and gracious queen herself canvassed the city of Honolulu for subscriptions to aid the enterprise and the king gave all the assistance within his power.

It was found in the will of Dr. Rooke that he had bequeathed the holding to his wife for life. It was then to pass to Queen Emma (Emma Rooke) "to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life and her children forever; but should the aforesaid Emma decease without leaving issue, then I hereby give and bequeath the same unto my nephew and godson, Cresswell Charles Keane Rooke and his heirs forever."

Queen Emma became the mother of the Prince of Hawaii, but that adored young scion of royalty died while yet a child, so that no heir survived Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma. Judge Perry says: "In my opinion it was the testator's intention to give to his adopted daughter, Emma Rooke, after the death of his wife, a life estate, and that after her death, if she survived him and left issue surviving her, the property should go to her children absolutely, but that if she should die before the testator, or die without any issue surviving her, then the property should go to his nephew and godson, C. K. C. Rooke, the plaintiff herein."

In my opinion that intention is sufficiently expressed by the language of the will, and the title to the property passed to the plaintiff at Emma Rooke's death."

The trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop claim that the title of one-fourth of the lands described in the schedule became, upon the death of the Prince of Hawaii, vested in Kamehameha IV by inheritance from that his son and that the title to said one-fourth was vested in Bernice P. Bishop at her death and is now vested in them the trustees.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ON WAIALAE LIST

Those Who Assisted the Big Holiday Dinner.

Ladies in Charge and Their Aides—Tables—Gentlemen Who Were on Hand for Duty.

The ladies who had charge of the tables at Wai'alae on Thanksgiving day were: Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. H. M. Sewall, Mrs. H. E. Waity, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Mrs. C. B. Cooper and Mrs. Ingalls. These ladies wish to give their earnest and sincere thanks to all the ladies who so generously and willingly assisted them in making the dinner a success. The names of the ladies who went to Wai'alae are: Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. P. Boyd, Miss H. Jordan, Mrs. Biotant, Hayden, Mrs. Noonan, Miss Kitchen, Miss A. Kitchen, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Mrs. D. Wood, Mrs. P. Isenberg, Mrs. W. Kinney, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. W. Alexander, Mrs. Vida, Miss C. Hall, Miss Stansbury, Miss Campbell, Miss A. Alexander, Miss Kaufman, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bonn, Miss M. Chamberlain, Miss H. Forbes, Miss A. Forbes, Miss E. Thrum, Miss B. Weight, Mrs. L. Wight, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mrs. S. Gillman, Mrs. H. Austin, Miss Johnson, Mrs. H. E. Pierson, Mrs. F. F. Gibson, Mrs. Cunha, Miss E. Halstead, Miss C. Hyde, Mrs. Dennison, Miss Dennison.

The names of the ladies who so ably assisted, but who did not go out to Wai'alae, are so numerous that it was thought to be impossible to get them all. They have, however, the hearty thanks of the ladies who are in charge.

The gentlemen who assisted at Wai'alae and who also have the sincere thanks of the ladies are: President Dole, Mr. H. M. Sewall, Mr. H. E. Waity, Mr. G. R. Carter, Dr. G. A. Herbert, Mr. P. Isenberg, Dr. McGrew, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mr. W. A. Kinney, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. T. F. Lansing. Mr. Chapman gave his services for the soldiers Thanksgiving dinner. He worked hard in obtaining and preparing the turkeys and in seeing that the provisions went out in good order. He went out to Wai'alae where his help was invaluable; and the day after the dinner he again went to Wai'alae, to see that everything was all right. He has the earnest thanks of the ladies and they will never forget his great kindness.

WHAT A LOT OF THEM NEED.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

What a wonderful lot of people there are who suffer from backache! From the millionaire sitting in his office clipping coupons down to the humble citizen who swings a pick for a dollar a day, nobody is free from it. And it all comes from the same cause.

The kidneys are to blame. Backache is really nothing but kidney ache. You can be perfectly sure that it means a disordered condition of the kidneys.

And if you are wise you will heed the warning immediately. Backache neglected means severe forms of kidney disease, diabetes, urinary troubles, Bright's disease—death. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the one simple remedy that can be relied upon in all forms of kidney trouble.

Mrs. William H. Williams, of 1403 Luzerne street, Scranton, Pa., says: "I had a dull, aching pain all the time right in the small of my back. There were times I was quite comfortable, but if I did any work to amount to anything the pain would begin. I was always worse when I did washing, ironing or heavy house work. Every morning I was stiff and lame when I got up and it hurt me to straggle up after stopping. I got Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and used them regularly. In a short time I noticed an improvement, and continuing the treatment was soon entirely cured. I am feeling better now than for a long while, and I have great faith in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and recommend them at all times."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

See that the name of the pills you buy is Doan's BACKACHE Kidney Pills.

Miss Krout's Book.

The Hawaiian News Company has received "Hawaii and a Revolution," published at Chicago by a large firm for Mary H. Krout. Miss Krout was here in 1893 as the representative extraordinary of the Chicago Inter-Ocean and other leading papers. Her book is something out of the ordinary and it will pay to have it in every library that includes productions on Hawaii. The book has a number of good illustrations, including portraits of Lili'uokalani and President Dole. It is attractively bound.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

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Per Bark ALBERT

STRONG

Young : Mules.

EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WE WANT YOUR ATTENTION!

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST, who has acquired world wide fame was once asked by a young man how to succeed in life. The journalist replied, "Work sixteen hours a day for sixteen years." While it has not been necessary for THE MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO. to follow the above suggestion to a letter in order to succeed, yet it has been with the same proportion of care and close attention to business that has brought it to its present standing, and under NEW MANAGEMENT and increased facilities for handling the business, we are now prepared to give our customers better accommodations and a larger and better variety and class of stock to select from.

We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

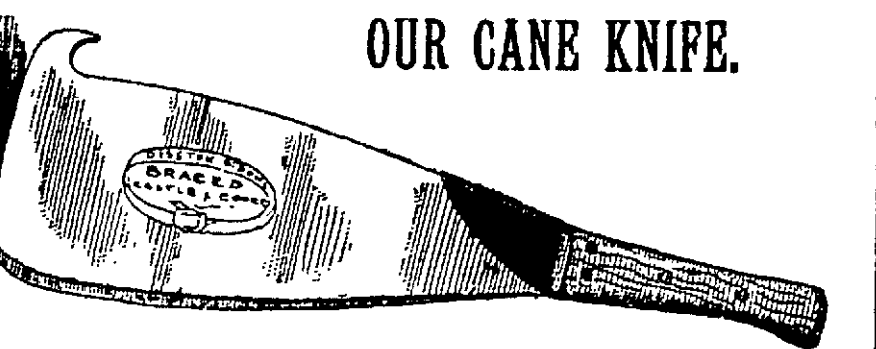
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THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



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G. N. WILCOX, President. E. S. HUN, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAAR, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, Promotes whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE & MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

ASSISTED LABOR.

The petition of the planters presented to the American Commissioners while in session here, asking that the laws of the United States be modified so as to allow contract laborers to enter these islands was misunderstood on the mainland, and has provoked some angry talk.

As Mr. H. P. Baldwin explained it in the planters meeting, on Monday, the planters did not refer to the penal contract, but to contracts free from the penal liability. Their purpose was to secure the needed laborers by contracting simply to assist them, but without bringing them under the penal laws.

The request, however, was unfortunate, impolitic, and calculated to impress the minds of intelligent politicians on the mainland that we were quite ignorant of the workings of American institutions. The request that the United States would suspend what was called moral legislation for the benefit of the whole country, in order to help a few hundred people here out of a scrape, seemed to indicate that we did not understand the drift of legislation, or the ideas of the people.

The country has put its foot down on assisting emigrants where labor in payment for assistance is involved. Its laws are specific and far-reaching. They were passed in accordance with a settled policy. When a few men looking only to their own interests, and putting aside the general interests of the country, ask for a suspension of these laws, only derision is excited. No immigrants will be assisted by the planters, unless they will agree to pay for the assistance with labor, without any reference to the penal conditions. It is just this contract that the law forbids.

If our planters were struggling on the verge of bankruptcy, their request would be excused on the ground that it was made by men who had lost their heads in their dire distress. But the leading politicians know that, comparatively, these islands have a larger income from the profit of labor than any community of the same numbers in the country. The request was ill-advised, and we shall hear from it in the coming session of Congress.

It is a pity that the labor question has been, theoretically, with the planters, a very serious one, but practically a remote question—a fence that must sometime be jumped, but at such a distance in the future, that it was not worth while to rein up, and sit firmly for the spring.

The new plantations are opened with a rash gambling on the labor supply. If the entire sugar interest were under the control of one corporation, it would hesitate to complicate the difficulties by extending operations. The existence of so many independent interests prevents harmony or co-operation, and presents the spectacle of a scrub race for the labor stakes.

SUGAR AND SCIENCE

The transactions in the meeting of the Planters' Association shows that they are in earnest in securing the largest and most economical production of sugar.

The spirit and methods in contrast with the spirit and methods of the planters of Demerara, and of the British West Indies, is most commendable. The West India planters have carefully shunned "scientific" methods, because they have failed to grasp their value. Each one has been his own scientist, after the manner of the man who is his own lawyer, and is, therefore, it is said—a fool.

The great inventions in farming implements, which have reduced the cost of produce, have not been made by the farmers, but by those who were not farmers. So it has been proved by students and writers on the subject. The increased yields of produce in Germany, England and France have been secured through the scientific men and the experimental stations conducted by scientific men.

It is a matter of common notoriety in the United States that many millions of dollars have been wasted in the ignorant use of fertilizers by the American farmers in following the rule, "every man his own scientist." The price of that great staple cotton in the States has fallen to such a point that the press of the Southern States declare that only through the scientific men and the experimental stations can cotton be made to pay.

The farmers of America planting on rich virgin soil, that the enormous returns strapped their fingers at the "unpracticable" scholars. But when the soils gave out, they began to find out that their ignorance was appalling, and in their distress, ventured timidly to ask the scientists for help. The

Germans only succeeded in competing with the French in the production of beet sugar, when they gave up their ridiculous and inconsequential experiments, and asked the scientists for light in their darkness. These "book-men," as they were called, told them how to carry up the percentage of sugar in the beet, and the industry is, today, the chief mainstay of the enormous German army.

It is fortunate that our own planters are following this very enlightened example.

A GOOD WITNESS.

Dr. Ruggles of California, a member of the State Board of Health, must be thanked for the kindly way in which he has commented on our sanitary conditions.

Whatever our political views are, we are all agreed that our own Board of Health has done superb work in the past, and by its thorough knowledge of the situation, and aggravating energy, has met successfully every threatened invasion of disease. Senator McCandless should admit that this opinion is correct, even if his sensitive nature is lacerated, and his artistic wells of sorrow spurt thirty feet from the ground, because of the reckless "junketing trips" taken by the board in showing such men as Dr. Ruggles just what we are doing.

As our Board of Health has only a local reputation, and is unknown to the public on the mainland, the testimony of a disinterested party, capable of forming a sound judgment in the matter, is of the highest value.

The unfortunate appearance of typhoid fever among the troops has naturally raised the question of the cause of its prevalence. The doctors have promptly taken the matter in hand, and propose to make the most thorough and scientific investigations of the history of the disease in these islands, and report the facts. Dr. Ruggles' statement that "typhoid fever cannot find lodgment, unless actually encouraged, bred and nursed," is very positive.

The value of Dr. Ruggles' testimony depends, of course, upon his ability to sift out the evidence on the subject; as he has not been able to personally make bacteriological examinations. He has, we are told, an excellent reputation in California, and his testimony as a state official will have a force and conviction that the testimony of our local physicians, highly reputable as they are, will not have.

The bad sanitary conditions of parts of the city are well known. No one disputes the fact. Good sanitary conditions will be established before long. It is well understood in the microbe world, that Honolulu is not a kindly port. The microbes who have escaped death from the Board of Health, have placed a notice in the ship channel, which can be read by all traveling microbes in vessels. "Don't come ashore, mean place, no gentlemanly treatment by Board of Health, try some other place."

AN INTOXICATION.

Our friend Mr. McStocker's firm belief in the "hip, hip, hurrah" treatment of national destiny, reminds us of an incident in one of Mr. Moody's meetings in New York City. Asking those to rise who felt "serious," a man in front of the writer rose among others. Mr. Moody approached him. This followed: "Stranger—I want to say how glorious I feel tonight." Mr. Moody (in a low voice, after getting a whiff of his breath)—"Sit down, sir, religion and whiskey don't go together." "Stranger—Haven't I a right to tell what religion has done for me?" Mr. Moody—"No sir, sit down. I can't tell whether your whiskey or religion is talking. Just keep quiet or go out."

When Uncle Sam gets up in meeting under the stimulation of victory over the miserable Spaniards and flushed with the absinthe of the sentiment "my country right or wrong," some political evangelist has some right to whisper in his ear "Sit down Uncle Sam, you have worked off that 'jag' of sentimental beer. You have done your doing, fine work you will do more fine work, but don't get loaded and then get up in meeting and talk about it."

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Judge Perry's decision in the matter of the title to the lands of the Queen's Hospital is a serious one. It gives the property to Colonel Rooke. The judge has shown strength of character and uncommon fearlessness in deciding the case against the wishes and hopes of the community. But he has decided it according to the law as he understands it, and we applaud him for taking no thought of public opinion. The case will be appealed, and the decision may be reversed. If it is, we shall all be glad of it. Let the law be supreme. Should Colonel Rooke find a man who hears that he is disposed to make a very liberal settlement of the matter?

It is a good time now to begin to think of a few of the things that you would do if you were Santa Claus.

ARE OTHER COUNTRIES.

Below is the sorrowful tale of "a man without a country." It must sorely distress the souls of our struggling jingoes that such an one was permitted to exist, and in a very unpatriotic way refuse to whom it up for one country only. The jingoes would like, of course, to suppress such stuff as "Immoral literature." It is an alarming symptom of the rapid decay of Americanism when Mr. Kipling's words are permitted to enter the homes of those who believe in only one country.

In the dim dawnlight of the waking world, when life in blindness wrought, And savage tribes in the uncleared land for food and freedom fought; There rose a singer among the clans, in the glare of the desert sun, And he found his home wherever he strayed—for he knew that life is One.

He dwelt with the tribes of the marsh and moor—he sat at the board of kings; He tasted the toil of the burdened slave, and the joy that triumph brings; But whether to jungle or palace hall or white-walled tent he came, He was brother to king and soldier and slave—his welcome was the same.

There has risen a singer out of the East, in the clatter and chatter and strife; The babble of markets and blur of print—the turmoil men call life. He came to the task that was set for him; and scarce was that work begun When he knew that the world is a-building yet—and the power that builds is One.

He knew by the spirit's countersign that Teuton and Celt and Greek, Kafir and Pathan and Rajput king, the self-same language speak. Face to face he has talked with each—they have given him of their best. He has made his home on the sea and the land, and brought the East to the West.

O singer of men and the hearts of men, you have called the soul by name, You have followed its path through the changing world. It is not forever the same. And whether you travel to Northern snows, or the Southern sea and sun You will find, as you found in the ages past, that the heart of the world is One.

THE STIGMA OF THE UNIFORM

The reflections of Mr. Coffin, Company B, First New York Volunteers, published in the Hawaii Herald of Hilo, on the strained relations of the regiment with the people of this city, are the talk of an unthinking and ignorant kind. It does not represent the opinion of the better class of men in the regiment. His comments on the people of Honolulu, "where," he says, "Uncle Sam's uniform is regarded as a stigma," would, if uttered before the boys in Manila, who visited us en route, have provoked a drum-head court martial by men who are grateful and would be indignant on hearing such stuff.

So we shall not feel sore in the least, and candidly assure the men of this regiment that we only smile at the ill-nature of this really inoffensive literary kid. Sensible men of the regiment are apologizing for the petty talk of their comrades. They need not have any anxiety in the matter. Our people are well able to discriminate between the gentlemen of the regiment and those who put a stigma on the American uniform by disgraceful conduct in public and in private too. It was to be expected that if a body of one thousand men remained here for any length of time, the cads would make themselves manifest.

But we shall not keep the cads in memory. The good and noble fellows who have proved to us, as they prove to their friends at home, that they are good and true men, will stand to us as the type of the regiment. That is quite enough.

"BIG INJUN ME!"

A dreadful conflict is now raging in the columns of the press over the serious question whether or not the "heav big injun me" way of looking at the duties and obligations of Americans is the best method of promoting true national character. The Advertiser says no. Those who generally hate the Advertiser of course say yes.

It is by no means a new question. In the times this style of promoting genuine patriotism culminated just before the war. The Fourth of July orators of that period were eminently successful in striking fearless attitudes on the stump, and in proclaiming the everlasting duties of the everlasting great country, always keeping before their audience the modest sentiment "heav big injun me, heav big injun me."

And when James Russell Lowell, poet scholar and statesman and with him Phillips and Garrison and Beecher said "You will have no great country, till you abolish slavery," these intense patriots, the great merchants of Boston and New England, gathered in Faneuil hall, and cried out "traitors!"

And the orators raised their eyes to Heaven and uplifted their arms, and shouted from the platform: "This is an everlastingly great country! Heav big injun me! very heav big injun!" And the organs with the clarion voices of chipmunks reiterated the words.

When sober-minded men appealed to the people and said "really are we so everlastingly great? Is there not trouble ahead?" the orators shouted "away with them, they are traitors without a country." And the voices of the chipmunk organs echoed it "No, they have no country."

Then came Civil war. Scores of those who had "heaped" it, put for the woods and stayed there, while thousands of the silent men "without a country," went to the front, took their full measure of disease and bayonet and died for a country not theirs. And all agreed, excepting the men without a country, before the war, that John Brown was a miserable traitor, and had no country, because he said that the Federal constitution was "only a league with hell," and positively refused to call his country great, and gave a plous snort when the fervid patriots opened the valves of the "heav big injun me," gas tanks.

The awful Civil war, and a larger knowledge of the world, greatly modified, in the Eastern States, the conceit of the "big injun" style. Still, there are those who by temperament yet find meat and drink in taking great doses of the "everlastingly great nation;" and God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, finds men and organs who will supply the exhilarating stuff.

The Advertiser entertains great respect for Mr. McStocker, and really regrets that it must differ from him as to the best manifestations of true patriotism. He would do himself more credit, if he would use his own brains in discussing the matter, instead of "blumming it" for newspaper assistance.

In describing himself, as he does, as an American, he forgets that at this hour, he is no more an American citizen than a Chinaman, or Japanese or Portuguese. When he forswore his allegiance to the United States, and took the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, he ceased to be an American citizen. So the government in Washington decided. The act of annexation fails to make him an American citizen, and he and all of us are with suspended political rights, until Congress acts. Of course, one might attempt some satire upon an American who, for any reason whatever, forswore his allegiance to the great Republic, and exchanged his noble birthright for what some fervent Americans would call a "mess of Hawaiian potatoe." It would not be fair to do so. Mr. McStocker for good reasons abandoned his citizenship, but hopes to resume it. In fact, just now, as he has no political rights, he also may justly be called a "man without a country," until Congress kindly gives him one.

Annexation has stripped us of our political clothes. It has given our Hawaiian clothes to the rag-man, and has not given us a complete American outfit. We are, in a measure, left naked and exposed. And when a man is left naked and exposed, he hardly feels like parading before the people, and shouting very "big injun" sentiments.

But, and it is a horrible thought, should Congress refuse to give us new suits of clothes, that is, full political rights, and resolve to rule us from Washington, will our friend meekly submit to go on through life dressed only in a political shirt and pair of boots, and will he resignedly say "my country right or wrong?"

A Western religious journal, with Populist association, declares that the recent wrecking of the room of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Capitol, by fire, was an act of special Providence, because the court declared the income tax to be unconstitutional. This way of punishing the court is even from the human standpoint, certainly not very dignified. But thousands of the Populists will believe it just as the Christian Record, several years ago, published an authentic story that a milkman, while pumping water into his milk, was struck by lightning, as a punishment for his wickedness. If the lightning had knocked over the milk pail, the punishment would have been sufficient. To declare that the wrecking of the court room by fire is a special punishment inflicted on the judges is a method of instruction that is rather demoralizing. The court room will soon be restored at the expense of the nation, and the judges will not reverse their decision.

As General Hartwell who has always been an annexationist and is a veteran of the Civil war has come out with the suggestion that the hip hurrah Americanism is rather a political humbug and an unreasoning creed, it is supposed that he will be added by the local conservators of national patriotism to the list of enemies of the country and friends of Spain.

THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

At a general meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan, held in Tokyo on the 28th of October, nearly 45,000 members of the society were represented out of a total membership of 50,000. The Empress of Japan made the opening address. In response to this, addresses His Imperial Highness Prince Komatsu, stated that the membership of the society had doubled within two years, and that the provisions for making its services in the field more efficient, had greatly increased.

Those who have watched the growth of this society in Japan are surprised at the deep and earnest interest taken in objects for which the society was formed by the educated Japanese. There has been, and is, something more in this humane development of the Japanese character than a desire to imitate European civilization. There is no accident about it. It is an outgrowth of the Japanese racial conditions. Some of the Japanese say it is the logical result of the teachings of Buddha. One of the enthusiastic Japanese students said, several years ago, in referring to this religion, that if the followers of Buddha would simply live up to his teachings, it would be almost impossible for Christianity even to get a foot-hold in Japan. He quoted a passage from Emerson, which he thought was genuine Buddhism: "There is nothing on earth which is not in the heavens in a heavenly form, and nothing in the heavens which is not on the earth in an earthly form."

If it is true that these teachings of Buddha have inclined the people of Japan to stand, so far as the desire to relieve human suffering is concerned, on the same platform as the followers of Christ, it confirms the opinion of the Rev. Sidney Gulick—an opinion very painful to our local theologians—that there must be some good in that Oriental religion.

The fact remains, however, that the Japanese, even during their recent war with China, developed more organizing power on the battlefields in relieving the wounded, through their Red Cross Society, than we, the Americans did in the trifling battle at Santiago. This statement will of course arouse our local jingoes, the prairie dogs of American conceit, who will now rush out of their holes, and bark down such a terribly unpatriotic statement.

We, "having no country" as the local and hot jingoist observers, can afford, with a few other grovelling and illiterate people, to be thankful that the Japanese, who are our near neighbors, present in the very beginning of their new career, such noble and refined traits of character in dealing with their enemies on the battlefield.

THE PASSING HOUR.

When Minister of Finance Damon goes bond selling, in his own way, the responses seem to be readier than when conditions are imposed.

The Hawaii coffee planters must co-operate and economize in every way to succeed and their plan to grow cane on spare land is good business.

It was the big Honolulu heart that made a success of the entertainment for the fund to provide a new piano at the Bishop Home for Girls on Molokai.

The ways the streets are being patched up all over town now, is agony to the soul of the cyclist, but the work means better drainage when the rains set in.

A King job is open in Samoa. This fact should excite some interest in Honolulu. The information is cordially given for account of whom it may concern.

The fact that a far field is inviting, no doubt contributes largely to the desire of a number of people, who are doing pretty well in Hawaii, to hot-foot to Manila.

Aluminum is to be used for telephone and telegraph wires. This will be a hard blow to the copper interest, which is one of the most important of metal tradings.

It is apprehended that there will be some mighty interesting reading in some of the New York country papers, when the members of the gallant First again become civilians.

The Hawaiian Historical Society is doing good, solid and lasting work, but it must introduce some popular features into its meetings in order to attract and interest the multitude.

While individual enterprise in this community is carrying weights on the safety valve of activity, the Government is letting a few contracts for public improvements.

The death of the soldier Wardell under the circumstances related elsewhere is doubly regretted as there is likely to be indecent and harmful and vicious gossip about it forever and a day.

The town is becoming metropolitan when on the same evening it offers to

society two such high-class attractions as the concert at Progress hall for this evening and Nance O'Neil at the opera house in Magda.

Two Ministers of the Government and the Superintendent of Public Works have looked into the wants of the Island of Hawaii and will doubt early cater to the needs of the districts of the mammoth of the group.

May the men who have fought, bled and died for their country at Camp McKinley and who are going back to New York State laden with campaign garlands and Home, Sweet Home even more saccharine than they anticipate.

The pake who was convicted in the Circuit Court of smuggling opium into the country, by the use of a rice mill stone, as a container, unconsciously made the old defense "didn't know it was loaded."

Mr. Reed of Maine may not be the next Speaker of the House at Washington. Along with Senator Hale and Mr. Boutelle of his State he was the people to digest the imperialism policy before they accept it and for this reason his position as presiding officer of the lower branch is in jeopardy.

The case of the little Chinese woman now on trial in the Circuit Court under indictment for murder in the first degree cannot be commented upon, but it will afford a deep and interesting study to such investigators as are capable of analysis in the premises and have the time to give the remarkable incident.

Spain is hard pressed for funds and hard set to devise means of creating increasing internal revenue. Much of the whole story of the country is told in the statement that there has been no profit in making new postage stamp issues, for the reason that the people do so little writing.

It was Dr. Hoffmann, of the United States Government service, who remarked at the meeting of physicians, that autopsies should not be held on Fort street, near Hotel. This hint was put forth ten days ago. An autopsy was held at the same old place on the day before yesterday.

The little Chinese woman who has been on trial in the Circuit Court for two days on the charge of murder in the first degree in her manner could teach a lesson to the most self-possessed and self-contained man that walks.

It is due to Superintendent Buck to say that the Government Electric Light plant is still doing good service, but the Interior Department is again reminded that there is no use in shutting off the street lights on moonlight nights. The moon is fickle.

The New York boys will be missed and the departure of many of them will be genuinely regretted. However, the removal of one feature of the enlarged military life will be a relief to the nerves of a number of good people of the town. This joy will arrive when the mounted provost guard ceases. Much needless pain has been caused by the terribly awkward riding of a lot of the infantrymen. These walking soldiers on horseback have attended to their business and are a lot of good fellows, but they have been a nightmare on the dream of a landscape.

Usury has become such an evil in Japan that the Government proposes to place the money lenders under stringent regulations. The shysters are of no less than eleven distinct varieties. One section is dubbed the Crow men of money. These tribesmen are abroad in the morning when the crow caws. Prominent amongst the men seeking accommodations and pawning anything and everything are the civil service workers and the officers of the army and navy, with some of the inferior nobility quite in evidence.

One Eugene Rosenthal, who is not unknown in this community, has been repudiated at San Francisco by the Red Cross upon his return to the Coast after he became persona non grata in Manila. Rosenthal went through here aboard one of the earlier transports and there was then in the air some nasty gossip about him. About the only comment to make in the premises is that it is a wonder the ladies of the Red Cross have not been victimized extensively by the cormorants a war always develops.

Why H. C. Fell.

A private letter received here by the Australia gives a quite clear insight into the details of the manipulation by which stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company was run down from \$60 to \$50. The bears worked viciously and rapidly. They started shocking reports, apparently well verified and all published in certain papers of the city and intimating to more or less extent by others. Among the rumors were the following: That typhoid fever and small-pox were epidemic amongst the laborers on all the plantations and that field hands were dying too fast for burial, that there was drought on Maui, that the strike of the Galicians at Oahu plantation had extended to all the sugar estates in the group. These alarming reports were put forth in a cunning and circumstantial manner that they forced belief.

A GOOD CONCERT

Delightful Entertainment for the Piano Fund.

A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY

Amateur Orchestra—Individual Performers—A Reading—Object is Accomplished.

The published program for the Progress hall benefit concert of last evening was carried out to the letter. The entertainment was given to make a fund in payment of a new piano for the Bishop Home for Girls at Kalaupapa, Molokai. In every way the event was successful and delightful. The hall is a charming little bistro theater and for the occasion was extra well lighted. There was much remark on the perfect acoustic properties of the hall. The dancing floor was covered with canvas. Comfortable chairs had been provided.

There was a large audience. The hall was filled and the leading society element was well represented. It was a regular picture audience, with the ladies in light costumes and without hats. There is plenty of air in the hall when required and it was not at all warm last evening within the walls. Wray Taylor, organizer and leader of the Amateur orchestra, was musical director and stage manager. The numbers were given by the orchestra and in each instance the playing was excellent from any point of view. The music had been carefully selected with the taste of the audience and the capability of the organization remembered. The selections were of the good standard, but were not too difficult and were tuneful and pleasing. There was added to the good work of the orchestra as a whole the novel and pretty feature of three ladies playing with the male members. All of the ladies were in the violin section. Mr. Taylor says that the orchestra cannot get along without them now.

Chaplain Karl Schwartz of the First New York Volunteers, has a good voice and is a sympathetic singer. The chaplain has become well-known in Honolulu and was given plenty of applause when he appeared.

Mrs. Mabel Chamberlain Mead has some time since taken rank with the very best of the violin performers of the city. Last evening she fairly outdid herself, playing with an expression that was appealing to the musical and non-musical people of the audience alike. Mr. Mead gave Musini's "Valse de Concert" in a manner that could not but have greatly pleased the noted composer.

Mrs. H. C. Austin, lately of Hilo, has a splendid voice, well trained. Her lower contralto notes were especially clear and absolutely correct, while the range of her voice permits her to render most difficult compositions with ease and grace and to the entire satisfaction of the most critical. The lovers of music here will be pleased to hear Mrs. Austin as often as she can appear. In the selection given by Mrs. Austin the violin obligato was by Mr. B. L. Marx and enhanced much the value of one of the numbers that was among those most appreciated by the audience.

Miss Cartwright's reading was a material feature of the program. Much is always expected of Miss Cartwright and she has not yet disappointed those who have gone to hear her. She has entire command of a winsome voice, and of course is an elocutionist of the first rank, having for several years been the professor of rhetoric at one of the great colleges of the northwest and coming originally from Boston. Miss Cartwright held the closest attention of all with T. B. Aldrich's "A Set of Turquois." The selection is a dainty little play in two acts, with three characters. The gem was given by Miss Cartwright in a distinct manner that furnished the full effect of the lines.

One of the vocalists of Honolulu whose name on a program is almost magic, is Miss Frederica Nolte. No matter where or when Miss Nolte sings, her admirers flock to listen. She was in splendid voice last night and her singing was exceptionally good. Harold Mott-Smith plays the 'cello. And he has a master touch. His interpretation last evening of an air by Bach was something not much short of grand. He has an instrument of fine tone and he handles it in a masterly manner.

The concluding number was a song by A. St. M. Mackintosh and everyone, as Mr. Taylor had anticipated, was sent home in good humor. Mr. Mackintosh chooses a cozier song and did well.

The object for which the concert was given has been accomplished. Enough was realized to pay in full for the

piano, which has already been sent forward. Business men, citizens and persons of talents suitable for an entertainment have been generously responsive.

The members of the Amateur Orchestra are:
First Violins—Mrs. M. C. Mead, Miss Lucy Ward, Miss Peck, B. L. Marx, Walter Hyman, T. H. Petrie and J. Hollander.
Second Violins—David Charters, Geo. R. Drullard, Dr. A. J. Derby and W. Ellis.

Viola—Chas. R. Frazier
Violoncello—C. Hedemann.
Piano—W. L. Fletcher.
Cornet—G. J. Boies.
First Clarinet—W. J. Cuelho.
Second Clarinet—W. A. Barnes.
Flutes—S. P. French and W. E. Pinkham.
Double Bass—Geo. Brand.
Drums, etc.—E. H. O'Leary.
Leader—Wray Taylor.

SHIP IS RAISED

Hull of the Baring Brothers Up From Bottom.

Burned and Went Down at Kobe. Faithful Work of the Wrecking People—The Methods.

News has been received from Kobe of the successful raising of the American ship Baring Brothers, nearly destroyed by fire in the harbor on the night of August 2. Captain Nickel, the purchaser of the hull, did the work. But not till after considerable time, patience and money had been spent on the job. The work occupied several weeks, as the two first attempts at floating her were distinct failures. The first attempt to raise her was by means of barges lashed alongside of the hull. This, however, proved a failure, and so did the second attempt, though from another cause, for just as this attempt was being made a gale sprang up which carried away all the upper work that had been erected at much trouble and expense. On the third and last occasion it was found necessary to start the planking somewhat lower down the sides, as experience had shown that a far greater portion of the sides were charred than was at first supposed to be the case. This difficult job was, however, eventually completed; then two powerful steam pumps set to work in such real good earnest that the ship was again floated and now lies peacefully at anchor off the beach at Ono.

The cost of the wrecking operations must have been considerable, but it is expected that Captain Nickel will more than recover his outlay, for it is estimated that there are some 400 bales of rags still remaining though slightly damaged. Besides the rags there is said to be more than 750 tons of manganese ore, which is by far most valuable portion of the recovered property.

A Father Will Be Sorry.

Soon after young Granville Wells, of the First New York Regiment, entered the Military Hospital, from which his dead body was taken last night, one of the secret societies of the town received a letter from Colonel Wells, father of the boy. Colonel Wells asked that every necessary step for the comfort and good treatment of his son be taken, regardless of expense. Effort was made by the members and officers of the secret society to which father and son belong, to see the patient or to learn of his condition, but without any success whatever. Full particulars will be sent to Colonel Wells.

Uncommon Verdict.

In the case of Allen & Robinson, lumber merchants, against Contractor Lincoln and Minister Henry E. Cooper, a jury considered yesterday before Judge Perry, of the Circuit Court. The Minister of Foreign Affairs appeared for himself. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan were for Allen & Robinson and Magoon & Sullivan for G. W. Lincoln.

The finding was for the defendant Cooper and against the defendant Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln is required to pay the full amount of Allen & Robinson's claim for lumber for Minister Cooper's residence in Manoa—\$2,666.67, with interest at 6 per cent from July 28, 1898.

New School Houses.

These bids for the construction of new school houses were opened by Minister Cooper yesterday:

Four room house at Hilo, Hawaii.
J. Erickson \$3,795
W. H. Russell 4,225
H. S. Pratt 4,332
J. K. Dorn 5,600
Three room school house at Wai-pahu, Ewa.
H. K. Meemano & Co. \$1,865
John Cook 2,050
Albert Traak 2,220

These bids will be considered at the meeting today of the Commissioners of Education. For the Hilo building the lowest figure is quite within the estimate and if the bidder, Erickson, gets the job he will be required to give a strong bond.

A NATIONAL TALK

Call for Christian Citizenship Convention Issued.

The Sabbath—"Our New Island Territories"—The Canteen—Country Suddenly Called.

A call has been issued and has been received here for a national Christian Citizenship convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., December 13th to 15th. The subjects to be discussed are: Should suffrage be limited by educational tests or otherwise in the island territories?

Should civil service reform be extended to the island offices?

Should the national laws forbidding prize fights, bull fights, restricting divorces, and forbidding bigamy and related evils be extended to our new island territories?

Should the American civil Sabbath be also extended to these islands? Should the canteen be abolished?

Should the policy of prohibition be maintained in Alaska and the Indian territory and extended to our new island territories?

The convention is to discuss the new responsibilities of the United States in connection with the war against Spain, and the colonial policy. The circular, calling the convention, has just been issued by Messrs. Livering, Johnston, Josiah Strong, Anthony Comstock, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. M. D. Ellis, Mrs. V. F. Cox, M. D. Kneeland, J. B. Davison and E. D. Wheelock. This circular sets forth the object of the convention, and is as follows:

"Our country has been suddenly called to develop into self-governing citizenship millions of people that have but recently emerged from savagery, and other millions that have been degraded by long-continued oppression. We, therefore, invite to the above-named convention all Christian citizens, for a conference with special but not exclusive reference to our new island territories."

Among others specially interested in the movement are Revs. Joshua Levering, recently the candidate on the prohibition ticket for the presidency of the United States, and Hugh Johnston, former pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. church, at Washington.

Jury Said Guilty.

The misdemeanor case on in Circuit Court yesterday was an opium affair. A Chinaman was accused of importation and he was convicted after a hard fight between Attorney Davidson for the defense and E. P. Dole for the State. The jury stood nine to three. This is the case in which one of the newly arrived men from China had loaded a rice mill stone with the contraband drug. Jack McVeigh quite by accident learned of the contents. The heavy stone had been hollowed out, filled with opium and put together again very neatly. A sharp eye was required to detect anything wrong. The case for the prisoner was that he did not own the property, that he was watching it for another man and had no idea that he was likely in any way to get into trouble. The man will be delayed at the reef en route to the plantation on which he was to have been employed.

No Camp McKinley.

Camp McKinley is now a thing of the past. The two companies that have been in camp there moved to the new barracks on the Kapahulu road yesterday afternoon. The two companies are occupying one building, temporarily, for sleeping purposes. The buildings are not near completion, having no doors or windows put in yet, but is a much cleaner and more comfortable place to quarter the men than the tents they occupied and which were worn, leaky and dirty, making it impossible for the men to keep clean. The barracks will be used until the remainder of the regiment leaves for San Francisco.

Get No Damages.

After a trial of a week the \$50,000 damage case against the Walluku plantation on account of the death of a Portuguese by a railway accident on the estate, is ended. Judgment is against the plaintiff, two of the jurors dissenting in the case were Creighton, Correa and Kepolai for the plaintiff, the widow of the dead man, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for the plantation. The verdict was reached on the argument that the deceased was to blame himself for the accident. Throughout the case there has been shown the utmost industry by the attorneys on either side.

Pains in the chest, when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Reason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience:



"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried almost every medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla—avoid the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The convention of the planters is over.

The "advertised" letter list is published this morning.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock has been quite ill for several days.

Tarn McGrew and Mrs. C. B. Cooper are making a visit to Kauai.

A Circuit Court term is to be opened at Lahaina, Maui, next week.

W. H. Hoogs has returned from a visit to his coffee interests in Hawaii.

John Ena, who is now on the mainland, will visit Mexico during the winter.

H. Cannon has resigned from the management of the Palama Co-Op grocery establishment.

King Brothers offer a superb array of pictures, art statuary, etc., for the holidays.

The attention of the planters is called to the advertisement of the Pacific Hardware Co., in this issue.

The U. S. A. pay department here is to leave the Progress block and take a cottage on Emma street, opposite Square.

Arrangements are rapidly being made for the opening of the subscription books for the new Kona Sugar Company.

Andrew Adams is in town from Ewa and after a stay of a few weeks will join the forces of W. J. Lowrie on the Spreckelsville plantation.

The light wine and beer and refreshment house half way on the Pali road, has been opened by A. Francis, who proposes to conduct a first class resort.

Artist D. Howard Hitchcock and wife left for Hawaii by the Kineau, but will return the middle of next month to take up their residence in Honolulu.

A freight train came in last night from the new terminus of the Oahu Railway. By a week from Saturday next trains will be running regularly to Kahuku.

Fred Wundenberg, who has been in California since early in 1895, is soon to return to the islands. Mr. Wundenberg will be heartily welcomed back by his numerous friends.

It is more than whispered that the errand of Paul Neumann to the States is to fix in concrete at the proper place his application for appointment to the post of first United States At-

torney for the District of Hawaii. He has strong backing on the Pacific coast.

It was reported amongst the brokers yesterday that the new Kineau plantation, instead of being absorbed by Hawaiian Commercial, was to be floated as an independent estate by B. F. Dillingham.

Surgeon Barritt, of the First New York, who had been detailed to go to the coast with the first detachment of the big command, was at the last moment ordered to remain in Honolulu, and is still on duty here.

A spasm of joy comes over the patrons of J. T. Waterhouse when they see the handsome line of crochery and glassware suitable for the holidays. An examination of both goods and prices is requested by the house.

The compass used by Capt. Macdonald in plotting two boats 1,600 miles from the burning ship Wm. H. Starbuck, has been presented to Mr. Asbini, the proprietor of the Queen Hotel, and is on exhibition there.

The Orpheum will open December 7 with Jas. F. Post, May Ashley, and a host of others, including talent direct from the Orpheum in 'Frisco. Jas. F. Post is conceded, by the severest critics, to be one of the cleverest Irish comedians on the American stage.

At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday the Chinese Exclusion Act was up for discussion again. The conclusion now is that the American laws on Chinese immigration are to be enforced by the customs authorities here under the inspection of J. K. Brown, representative of the Treasury Department at Washington.

A death announced from the Military hospital yesterday was that of Granville L. Wells, of the First New York, which occurred late the night before. Wells was 21 years of age. He came of a good family and had a number of friends in Honolulu who were unable upon frequent inquiry to learn of his condition. The body will be embalmed and sent back to the States.

Home.

(U. S. Engineers' Paper.)

"Are we homesick?" is a question. That we're asked 'most every day. By the stranger in the tropics. And by friends from far away. Every letter brings the query. From the kin of those who roam: 'In the land where we have journeyed, 'Do we sometimes think of home?"

We write back lengthy letters, Telling what we've done and seen—All about the feathery palm trees. And the hillside clad in green. But though we shun the question, Oftentimes the tear-drops come. When we read the old folks' writing And it's then we think of home.

By the lonely plover's wailing. By the wavelets on the shore. By the great grey liners' sailing. By the memories of yore. By the thought of days we've wasted. By the hope of years to come. By the tightening of our heartstrings. They may know we think of home.

Oahu Lodge Social.

Between thirty and forty couples attended the social and dance last evening of Oahu Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 1, given in Pythian castle hall on Fort street. The floor was in good condition, nice music was given by a native orchestra and the part was much enjoyed both by resident knights and civilian and military visitors. Refreshments were served throughout the evening. The ball came to an end soon after midnight with due praises to Oahu lodge for its hospitality. The committees were: Reception—G. Dall, John Neill, John Buckley, C. Fanen. Floor—F. H. Kilbey, G. Ward and G. Erickson.

Hawaiian Bonds.

These are the bond bids reported by S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance:

E. A. Mott-Smith, par \$50,000
W. C. Parke, par 1,000
F. Philip, par 5,000
H. Hackfeld & Co., par 40,000
Bishop & Co., ¼ p. c. 250,000

Total \$346,000
The remainder of the total issue of \$500,000 is on sale at par.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.



TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS!

Buy Your

Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

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Largest Assortment! Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Agency for the



HAMMOND: TYPEWRITERS.

FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES

Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.

Call or write for Catalogues

Wall, Nichols Company

Your Money Savers

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Sept. 13 Tuesday.....Nov. 3
Tuesday.....Sept. 20 Tuesday.....Nov. 13
Tuesday.....Sept. 27 Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Oct. 4 Tuesday.....Nov. 29
Tuesday.....Oct. 11 Tuesday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 18 Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 25 Tuesday.....Dec. 20
Tuesday.....Nov. 1 Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Sunday.....Sept. 13 Sunday.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 20 Sunday.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Sept. 27 Sunday.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 4 Sunday.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 11 Sunday.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 18 Sunday.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 25 Sunday.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 1 Sunday.....Dec. 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hilo and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

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—AGENTS.—

NOTES ON REPORT

What Dr. C. A. Ruggles Will Say of the Islands.

HE CAME ON ASSIGNMENT

Commends Sanitary Control and Methods—Place Is Healthy. Leprosy—His Attitude.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Dr. C. A. Ruggles, of Stockton, Cal., member of the Board of Health of his state and the oldest member of the board, left yesterday for his Coast home with Mrs. Ruggles and Miss Ruggles. The party has spent about a month in the Islands. They have all very much enjoyed the visit and hope to be able soon to make a protracted visit to Honolulu. In fact, the doctor has intimated that he may return here and go into the practice of his profession, though he has been fortunate enough to reach the financial status that does not require constant attention to business or a struggle for daily bread. The doctor is a Cape Cod man and found constant pleasure here in the company of some of the kamaaina Yankees. He was a pioneer in California and has a fine home at Stockton, where he is practically guardian of the public health, as he is absolute authority on all sanitary matters. On the Coast, Dr. Ruggles has handled epidemics of all sorts, notably visitations of small-pox. As a member of the State Health Board, he has for many years been charged with the inspection of the various penal and reformatory institutions, the asylums, etc., and is acquainted with the best means of preserving health where large numbers of people are living together.

The gentleman from the State Board of Health of California sent here as a special delegate on particular business and only finished up his work at the moment yesterday. He went to Molokai with the Board of Health party two weeks ago and while in Honolulu has visited and carefully inspected every public institution and many of the schools and all of the public buildings. Dr. Ruggles yesterday at the steamer read to a representative of the Advertiser from notes for a report to be submitted to the California State Board of Health and the California State Sanitary Conference. It will be gratifying to the people here to learn that Dr. Ruggles, after making a close view of all conditions and studying all statistics and conditions pronounces Honolulu unquestionably one of the healthiest spots on earth. He says that for one thing, on account of the trade winds, fevers and kindred diseases or ailments are almost impossible here. He says that typhoid cannot find lodgment, unless actually encouraged, bred and nursed. Dr. Ruggles quite agrees with the statements or conclusions of the city physicians who lately discussed typhoid and from the personal experiences gave the verdict that there was not an average of a case a month in Honolulu proper, and that what had appeared in the military camps had originated there or had been brought from the United States.

It is the judgment of Dr. Ruggles that Oahu Prison, Oahu Insane Asylum, the City Jail, Lunatic Home, the Queen's Hospital, and kindred institutions are, from a sanitary standpoint admirably arranged, closely watched and kept free from possible attack. He says that he is not unwilling to cast a reflection on his own state by asserting publicly that matters sanitary are handled more intelligently and effectively in the Islands than in California. The doctor is not backward in urging the importance of a sewerage system. He is astonished at the good work of the natural drainage, but says there is always the danger of having the soil that has been contaminated brought to the surface and placed where it might become dangerous. This danger, he adds, however, is rather small, but is present.

A considerable portion of the report of Dr. Ruggles will be devoted to leprosy in Hawaii and he says he will bring to the attention of his colleagues, and to the attention of all who care to listen or read some facts that will open their eyes. Dr. Ruggles has been reading up leprosy for a year or more in contemplation of his visit to the Islands. He is ready to assert that the Hawaiian system is far and away in advance of the method of any other country on earth that has leprosy. The British empire does its best with leprosy, says the doctor, but they have so many thousands of them in India that their care is a vast undertaking. Leprosy is managed with scientific knowledge in Norway and Sweden and in some of the South American countries. The people of the United States, and particularly the people of the Pacific coast have given it no serious attention, but they will be required to awaken to the facts and to take action

along humane lines and with the realization that even a leper does not cease to be a human being and should be housed and cared for instead of being made an outcast.

Dr. Ruggles says he will tell as far as his voice and pen can reach that Hawaii makes the lives of its lepers the best possible, that they receive the attention of capable medical men, are well kept and best of all are contented in the homes provided for them. The doctor is very much opposed to any plan looking to the shipment of lepers from the Pacific coast or any other part of the United States to Hawaii. Said he: "Each state should care for its own sick, whatever the sickness. Of course if a leper comes into California and is known to be from Hawaii he should be shipped back to the Islands—but none others should be sent here. They might prove disturbers at the settlement and to introduce there a disturbing element, would be the worst crime that I could imagine." The doctor took back with him an immense amount of literature on industrial, as well as health conditions. He spoke in terms of praise of the work that is being done at the Kalihl experimental station under the direction of Dr. Alvarez and the physicians of the Board of Health.

START FOR HOME

First Detachment of N. Y. Boys Sail Away.

There Was a Jam at the Wharf. Two Bands—Flowers—Cheers. Officers Who Left.

The gathering of people at the Oceanic wharf yesterday afternoon, at the sailing of the Australia, was one of the largest of the year.

While a large number of passengers were leaving on the steamer, the chief attraction was the departure of a portion (500 men) of the First New York Volunteers, who were starting for San Francisco, to be mustered out of the United States service in the home state.

Long before the hour of sailing did the crowd begin to gather on the wharf and by 3:30 p. m. over 2000 people had collected.

The wharf was the scene of great activity during the afternoon, as the heavy government wagons, loaded with baggage, pulled up to the boat, and quickly unloaded. It took four hours to place the baggage on the steamer.

At 1:30 p. m. headed by the band, the soldiers marched down to the wharf, stacked arms, and fell out to say farewell to the many friends that crowded so close to them as to make it almost impossible to stack the guns. The faces of the men were wreathed in smiles and their actions clearly illustrated the joy they felt at the prospect of leaving for the states.

Nearly all the soldiers, left behind, were at the wharf to see their comrades leave and to give them a farewell send-off. While all was excitement on the wharf, the regimental band stood on the deck of the Australia and played selection after selection.

The Government band was also at the wharf and furnished sweet music. The hands played alternatively, one from the steamer the other from the wharf.

The scene on board the steamer was beautiful, the soldiers had been loaded down with leis and flowers by friends. The decks of the Australia was crowded with people and it was almost impossible to move. At one time over 600 people, besides the civilian passengers and soldiers were on board.

Shortly before sailing, twenty convalescents were brought to the wharf in the Red Cross ambulance and assisted on the steamer. It was intended to send fifty, but no accommodations could be gotten as every stateroom on the steamer was taken, so that only those whose companions were leaving were sent.

At 4:30 o'clock the lines were cast off, and as the Government band played Aloha of the soldiers responded by cheers from the deck and rigging of the steamer, the Australia gliding from the wharf out into the stream.

The band on board struck up the Girl I Left Behind Me, and the Government band responding with Auld Lang Syne.

There were more cheers on land and boat, waving of handkerchiefs, a shrill shriek from the Australia's whistle, as she turned her nose toward the harbor entrance and the voyage to which the soldiers have long been looking forward to began.

Colonel Barber, Lieutenant-Colonel Stackpole, Major Emmet, Adjutant Spruwell and Regimental Quartermaster Winthrop, accompanied the troops. Dr. Barrett, of the Engineers Corps, who was recently detailed to duty with the First New York Regiment, also went along to care for the convalescents and health of the soldiers.

Upon the arrival of the Australia in San Francisco, Dr. Barrett will return to Honolulu.

A CASE OF POISON

Fred. Wardell, First New York Takes Carbolic Acid.

ILL AND MIND DERANGED

Typhoid—He Had Wanted to Kill Himself—Drank Heavily of Deadly Drug—The Nurse.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Private Frederick Wardell of Company K, First New York Volunteers, a typhoid patient, died yesterday morning of carbolic acid poisoning at the McDonald home, in Waikiki.

It is believed that Wardell committed suicide. An Advertiser reporter who has made a hurried but very careful investigation of the case is satisfied that Wardell died by his own hand and motion. This is the opinion of a member of medical men and army officers who have had occasion to endeavor to get at the facts.

Private C. Tator, who is best known as the Y. M. C. A. man at Camp McKinley, was in charge of Wardell at the time the carbolic acid was taken. Tator will be the central figure in the inquiry that is compelled by the army regulations. It was reported late last night that Tator had been confined and placed under guard at the camp of M and K Companies on Diamond Head. Tator is in a terrible condition of mind over the affair and has the fullest sympathy of his many town friends, all of whom know that he is a young man of most estimable character and highest qualities. He is well educated, sympathetic, a skillful nurse and is preparing for the ministry. The position he is placed in at this time is in no sense a reflection on his integrity in any way, but is forced by the hard and fast statutes governing the armed forces of the United States. All who have heard the story are assured that Tator will emerge from the incident without a blemish.

Wardell, it has been learned by the Advertiser, has shown a decidedly characteristic form of insanity. He had been calling for a number of days upon a city physician for treatment. He did not accept without question the diagnosis of fever, but insisted that something else was the matter with him and declared that he could not live to return to New York. He steadfastly refused to go to the hospital. On Monday last Wardell took, at the McDonald home, the room of a soldier who was leaving by the Australia. Tator was detailed as nurse to Wardell. Monday evening Wardell's temperature was better than it had been when he called on a physician in Honolulu and his general condition was good. On Tuesday evening he was much improved and was quite cheerful. He was told that there was every indication of an early recovery, but reverted again to his old idea that he had some chronic trouble that would be sure to end his days.

It is recalled that sometime Monday night Wardell was given a stimulant with a beaten egg and that he remarked on the arsenical appearance of the top of the drink and expressed the wish that he had some arsenic. He seemed at that hour very low spirited, against his easy feeling earlier in the night.

Tator was up with Wardell all of Monday night. On Tuesday night at a late hour Tator stretched himself on a sofa or lounge in an adjoining room. About 3 in the morning Tator gave Wardell a glass of water. Then Tator slept till about 6, as his patient seemed to be quiet and restful.

After daylight Tator saw Wardell several times till breakfast, between 7 and 8. After finishing his meal Tator went into the sick room and noticed immediately that the mosquito net had been raised and that there was something quite wrong with Wardell. Hastening to the bed Tator found that Wardell had turned about and was facing the wall. Tator saw at once that his patient was either dead or dying and soon detected the odor of carbolic acid. An emetic was prepared, but it was too late. Wardell had taken a large quantity of the poison and the effect had been almost instantaneous.

A telephone message was sent for two town physicians, but neither one could be reached. Tator sent over to Camp McKinley for one of the military doctors and the response was prompt. Wardell was quite dead. Late in the forenoon the two town physicians who had been summoned, arrived, but there was nothing for them to do. The burning on the lips of the man indicated that he had drunk considerable carbolic acid.

The carbolic acid was used for disinfecting. There was a four or six ounce bottle of it. Tator last used it in cleaning a thermometer. He says that he then placed the bottle in the glass in which he had washed the thermometer. The acid bottle and glass were so placed that it was necessary for Wardell to leave the bed to reach the drug. He undoubtedly drank direct from the bottle, as no trace of acid in a strong state could be found in the glass.

A post mortem was held last evening. Tator was present and was ques-

tioned very closely by the military doctors and by Maj. Sague. The young nurse made clear and direct and positive replies to all questions. It was shown by the post mortem that Wardell had used so much of the acid that he was severely burned inwardly clear below his stomach. This means a large dose of the poison without any dilution.

There are several leading and weighty facts to corroborate the theory of suicide, while many circumstances are lacking to establish to any degree at all the assumption that Tator might have given Wardell a drink of water carrying the acid by mistake or that Wardell took the acid by mistake.

Had Wardell made an error, he would have called to Tator, whom he knew could not be far away. Had Wardell been given deadly solution by error the drink could not possibly have been strong enough to make or produce the effect that is shown by the post mortem and his extraordinary illness would have been noticed by Tator before the nurse went to breakfast. One of the physicians who is familiar with the case all through, declares that such a solution as Tator would prepare for disinfection of the thermometer would not have been strong enough to kill.

The death of Wardell under the circumstances created a tremendous sensation amongst the soldiers and the wildest stories were current at the camps and upon the streets all of yesterday. The majority of the men stated the belief that Wardell had committed suicide, but why, they could not even conjecture. Wardell was a young man and was well liked, though considered a trifle peculiar. Many things out of the common that he said and did are now remembered and mentioned.

It may be added that the post mortem verified the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

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TIMELY TOPICS

November 14, 1898.

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ON LATE HISTORY

Controversial Letters in a Boston Publication.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Great Political Changes in Hawaii—How They Came About.
Gorman D. Gilman.

(Woman's Journal, Boston.)

Under the heading of "A Second Century of Dishonor," a correspondent writes us as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29, 1898.

Editors Woman's Journal:
Entirely agreeing with you that "Home Rule for Hawaii" and a property qualification are in themselves desirable, we differ widely with regard to the state of affairs in those islands. The facts in the case I understand to be these:

1. Under Harrison a small majority of whites of foreign origin, with whom our consular agent affiliated, overturned the existing government, established a new one, and sought annexation to the Union by treaty.

2. This treaty was sent to the Senate by Harrison, for ratification, and withdrawn from it by Cleveland, who favored the restoration of the deposed Queen.

3. The Senate declined to sanction her restoration, and President Dole's faction was recognized as the government de facto.

4. A new constitution was then proclaimed, disfranchising the natives. 5. This self-created government, of which the natives form no considerable part, again solicited annexation, and a resolution was introduced into Congress to that effect. An amendment offered to test the sentiment of the Hawaiians by a popular vote was overwhelmingly defeated, and the resolution passed.

6. To perpetuate this act of spoliation, a property qualification is now proposed, which, as its advocates claim, will forever restrict the suffrage to the usurping white population.

For half a century it has been the boast of missionaries that these islands have been civilized and Christianized. Yet the descendants of these missionaries have discredited the claim of their fathers, have conspired with others to rob the natives of citizenship, and now propose to put it probably forever beyond their reach.

7. Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island showed that no property qualification, however desirable, can again be established in our country. How unjust then to force it upon the poor primitive Hawaiians, whose independence has just gone glimmering! Our future pro-consuls, having robbed them of their liberties, will not hesitate to rob them of their lands. Our "yellow journals" are sure to applaud the work as the result of "Manifest Destiny," and their clerical followers to see in it "The Finger of Providence," and so we shall enter upon a second "Century of Dishonor."

Hon. Gorman D. Gilman, former Consul General of the Hawaiian Republic, has kindly addressed to us the following reply to the above:

To make specific reply to your correspondent "G." it may be stated:

1. That a minority of whites, so far as the native population was concerned, did the wise deed of rescuing the home government, and established a republic for the benefit of the greatest number.

Mr. Stevens, the U. S. consular agent, has been signally and justly exonerated by ample proof from the charge of complicity and guilty "affiliation" with the American party.

2. The treaty was sent to the Senate by Harrison and withdrawn by Cleveland. But we have this record by Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State in 1893, under Mr. Cleveland's first administration. He said that "a political union (of Hawaii and the U. S.) would naturally and logically follow. My idea was that our policy should be to permit the affair to work out its proper results. It was a matter of waiting until the apple should be ripe and fall."

It is contended that President Cleveland greatly exceeded his constitutional powers when he attempted to overturn the acts of his predecessor, when such acts had been legitimately within the scope of his predecessor's duties, especially when President Cleveland undertook the undemocratic task of restoring an effete monarchy over a young republic.

3. President Dole was not the head of any "faction," but of a strong, capable party.

4. The new constitution did not disfranchise the natives any more than the U. S. Constitution disfranchising our returning Southern brethren. It did not disfranchise.

5. The new government was just as open to the native Hawaiians as to the whites; there was in it no distinction of race or color. Many natives were deferred from participating in the government by listening to bad advisers who, encouraged by President Cleveland's attempt to restore royalty, made the people believe that if they united with the republic they would be punished when monarchy was restored.

The dilatory, obstructive resolutions introduced into the U. S. Senate were offered by the opponents of annexation only to defeat the bill. The resolutions of annexation were passed by a two-thirds vote both in the House and Senate, that being the constitu-

tional requirement in the Senate to pass a treaty.

6. The "property qualification" was not sufficient to prevent several Hawaiian members from sitting in the last Legislature, and instead of forever restricting the suffrage, as alleged, the speaker and the secretary were both Hawaiians.

7. Dorr's Rebellion is a matter of ancient history with which the writer is not familiar, and is not germane to this discussion. The Hawaiian has not been robbed of his liberties; he enjoys vastly more than his ancestors, who knew nothing of the meaning of the word. I do not believe that a case can be found on the records of the land office, where a missionary or the son of a missionary has not given a fair price, at the time of purchase, for every acre of land he now owns.

The friends of the Hawaiian fully believe that the finger of Providence has signally in the past delivered the islands from complications with the Russians, the English, the French and the California filibusters, and has rescued them as a bright star in the galaxy of the American flag.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION JUSTIFIED.

To a proper understanding of the Hawaiian matter, it is necessary to review briefly the conditions antecedent to, and involved in, the Revolution of 1893.

The Hawaiian people are even now only three or four generations removed from a state of heathenism. In A. D. 1800 there were no laws except the despotic will of the chief. There was no written language. The common people had no rights that their superiors were bound to respect. The people were in abject subjugation. It is not strange that in so short a time they are not fully qualified to understand and intelligently act upon broad economic and political questions. They are but children yet in the intricacies of political science.

The American missionaries arrived at Hawaii A. D. 1820. They brought the Bible and the schoolhouse, those potent agencies in promoting civil and religious liberty. They found a people just being delivered from the worst of tyrannical, superstitious systems—that of the Tabu. The idols had been burned, and the people were without knowledge of a better God than those their hands had made.

For half a century the faithful servants of the gospel labored to introduce new ideas of the Almighty; a reverence for God's holy Word and the sacredness of home; a conception of the need of education, of the necessity of established law and order, of a State and a Constitutional Government.

This was in a measure accomplished, and for years the nation gradually advanced in intelligence and Christianity, so that today, judged by the reading and writing test, there is less illiteracy in the Hawaiian Islands than in the United States. But that is only a part of what makes a nation. In accordance with their light and knowledge, the people were "Christianized," as some portions of our own favored land are said to be Christianized; not possessing the highest education of the most perfect Christianity, but growing towards it.

The fathers have passed away. Most of them spent their lives among the people they had labored most unselfishly to save and elevate. The sons have inherited many of the characteristics of their parents, and are today the foremost benefactors of the Hawaiian people, far more so than the Hawaiians are themselves. These sons of the missionaries are the founders of schools, builders of churches, institutions of kindergarten work—in fact, the prime founders of almost all that is still being done for the uplifting of the people, and they are doing nobler work in trying to save "the remnant" from themselves and their bad advisers.

The Revolution of 1893 was not any sudden uprising, nor was it due to any improper affiliation of the U. S. representatives. It was a culmination of political forces that had been becoming more and more aggravated by the natural antagonism of the desires of a ruler for autocratic power against the instincts of those who knew what constitutional limitations were, and dared to maintain them. King Kalakaua tried every vicious scheme to induce a conflict of races, and started the cry "Hawaii for the Hawaiians!" He sought to sow seeds of discord that he might secure to himself more power, like the rulers of the Oriental countries that he had visited. His administration was utterly selfish, degrading and a retrogression towards heathenism.

His sister, Liliuokalani, came to the throne by the death of her brother, having been named by him as his heir apparent. Much was hoped of her from her early education. She had great advantages, and her early life gave much promise. But on her accession to queenly power she seemed, to her best friends, to have become another person, showing a determined will to rule in accordance with her own ideas. A constant clash, for two years, between the forces that would limit the government to constitutional channels and the power that sought for supreme control, brought the climax.

The people had had some five political revolutions within six years, and now when the Queen, by her influence, caused the Louisiana Lottery Bill and the Opium Bill to be passed, and then endeavored to abrogate the constitution she had sworn to sustain, and to establish by her royal edict another one which greatly abridged the rights that had for many years been enjoyed, the culmination was reached. The people of intelligence, of all nationalities, rose in their combined might, and said: "Royalty has failed from its inherent defects and its subversion of the people's rights." By the voice of the best representative men of the islands, monarchy died and the republic was born.

The Senate of the United States has exonerated the U. S. Minister from any

complicity in the revolution. Given the same conditions, and the revolution would have come about had there been no U. S. ship or minister in Honolulu at the time. There is every reason to believe that if the Queen had been content to continue to rule under the Constitution, there would not have been any revolution, and she would have remained Queen to this day.

The men of the republic were from all nationalities—Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Portuguese and Hawaiians. Patterning after the American Republic, they have established a good form of government with peace and order.

GORHAM D. GILMAN.

FAIRLY WELL ISN'T WELL ENOUGH.

Let us say that your wages are twenty shillings a week. You have worked hard, done your best, and feel that you have earned your money. Very good. Now imagine that when Saturday night comes your employer hems and haws, and wants to put you off with fifteen. I'll be bound you would think yourself hardly treated. What are the great strikes in this country commonly about? Why, in some fashion they are about wages or hours; it comes to the same thing. Be it understood that the writer uses this fact as an illustration of another fact—that is all. What is that other fact? We will work it out of the following personal statement.

"Nearly all my life," says Mrs. Sarah Dalby, "I have been subject to attacks of biliousness, accompanied with sickness, but got on fairly well up to the early part of 1882. At this time I began to feel heavy, dull, and tired, with an all-gone, sinking sensation. My skin was sallow, and the whites of my eyes a yellowing."

As everybody knows, or ought to know, the coloring matter was bile. The liver being torpid, and, therefore, failing to remove the bile from the blood, it entered the skin; and showed itself on the surface. But the discoloration isn't the worst mischief done by the vagabond bile, containing many poisonous waste elements; it disorders the whole system and sets up troublesome and dangerous symptoms, some of which the lady names.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," she goes on to say; "and, in the morning particularly, was often very sick, retching so violently that I dreaded to see the dawn of day."

"My appetite was poor, and after eating I had pain at my chest and side. Frequently I couldn't bring myself to touch food at all; my stomach seemed to rebel at the very thought of it." (This was bad, but the stomach was right, nevertheless. More food would have made more pain, more indigestion, matter to ferment and turn sour, more of a load for the sleepy liver, more poison for the nerves, kidneys, and skin. And yet, without the food, how was she to live? It was like being ground between the upper and the nether millstones.)

"After this," runs the letter, "I had great pain and fluttering at the heart. Sometimes I would have fits of dizziness and go off into a faint, which left me quite prostrated. Then my nerves became so upset and excitable that I got no proper sleep at night, and on account of loss of strength I was obliged to lie in bed all day for days together. I went to one doctor after another, and attended at Bartholomew's and the University hospitals, but was none the better for it all."

"In September, 1883, my husband read in Reynolds' Newspaper about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle of it. After taking it for three days I felt relieved. Encouraged and cheered by this I kept on taking the Syrup, and in a short time all the pain and distress abated, and I was well—better than I had ever been. That is ten years ago, and since then I have never ailed anything. With sincere thanks, I am, yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Dalby, 93, Tottenham Road, Kingsland, London, N., January 2nd, 1894."

Now run your eye back to the first sentence of Mrs. Dalby's letter, and you will come upon these words, "I got on fairly well." &c. This is the sad thought. Her life has always been at a discount; she had always got less than her due; she lost part of her health—wages. Do you take my meaning? Of course. Whatever may be our differences of opinion as to the rights of capital and the value of labour, it is certain that every human being is entitled to perfect health—without reduction, without drawback. All the more, as nobody else loses what one person thus gains. No, no. On the contrary, a perfectly healthy person is a benefit and a blessing to all who are brought into relations with him.

But do all have such health? God help us, no; very, very few. Why not? Ah, the answer is too big; I can't give it today. To the vast crowd who only get on "fairly well" I tender my sympathy, and advise a trial of the remedy mentioned by Mrs. Dalby.

Companies K and M.

Companies K and M. First New York Volunteers, will move from their camp at Diamond Head into new barracks, completed Monday, on Kapaehulu road.

A detail will be left at Camp McKinley to police the camp and burn the refuse and to put the grounds in condition to be inspected by Maj. Scott, who is in command of the companies left here.

The tents will be burned and effects of the soldiers disinfected to destroy any germs that may be in them.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said: 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives.' I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can't get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup." He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

CUTICURA SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the greatest cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and that to use them, is to insure your child's comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you wish to know what 1899 Columbias and Rambler are to be sold for here.

Columbia Reel Gear Chromeless Models 10 and 11 latest improved \$85
Columbia Chain Wheels, Models 12 and 13 New 1899 60
Columbia Chain Wheels, Models 14 and 15 with 1899 improvements 50
Columbia Tenders, Models 16 and 17 with 1899 improvements 50
Rambler Chain Wheels, Models 18 and 19 with 1899 improvements 50
Rambler Tenders 75

Do not think that you have to wait for 1899 to come to get these prices. They are the best prices ever offered for these cars and are to be had now. Watch the other dealers who have not higher prices come down to our figures. We lead, others follow. This is the cool season and the time to ride. BUY NOW!

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort and King Streets.

COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL. £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.,WILHELMIA OF MARGEBURG INSURANCE CO.,
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA;SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£13,568,989.

1-Subscribed Capital—£3,000,000

2-Reserve Fund—£57,500 0 0

3-Insurance Fund—£2,438,819 7 1

4-Life and Annuity Funds—£10,127,670 1 0

£13,568,989 8 9

Revenue Two Branches—£1,551,877 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£1,776,611 1 0

£3,328,488 9 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Life and Annuity Branches are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 29.
 Steamer, Mauna Loa, Simerson, 13 hrs. from Kaua, 7 hrs. from Lahaina.
 Steamer, Iwaland, Gregory, 13 hrs. from Ahukini.

Wednesday, November 30.
 Steamer, Mazama, Bruhn, 13 hrs. from Ahukini.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, 21 days from Port Townsend; 9000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Thursday, December 1.
 Nor. bk. Fantasi, Anderson, 73 days from Newcastle; 1775 tons coal to Wilder & Co.

Steamer, Waialeale, Mosher, 6 hrs. from Punaiau.

Steamer, Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 7 1/2 hrs. from Lahaina.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.
 Steamer, Kinau, Clarke, Maui and Hawaii ports.

Steamer, Maui, Freeman, Hawaii.

Steamer, Mikahala, Thompson, Makaweli.

Steamer, Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.

Steamer, W. G. Hall, Haglund, for usual Kauai ports.

Steamer, Lehua, Bennet, Molokai and Lanai.

Am. steamer, Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Br. steamer, Hupeh, Quail, San Francisco.

Steamer, J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes.

Wednesday, November 30.
 U. S. T. S. St. Paul, Hays, Manila.

Schr. Kawalani, Sam, Koolau.

Schr. Concord, Harris, Kaunakakai.

Steamer, Iwaland, Gregory, Waimea.

Thursday, December 1.
 Br. ship Westgate, Neville, Port Angeles, in ballast.

Am. schr. Endeavor, McAlle, Puget Sound in ballast.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Cally, San Francisco.

Steamer, Kilohana, Bruhn, Makaweli.

Schr. Waialua, Nelson, Hanalei.

Schr. Kaukaeouli, Sam, Kohala.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hanamaulu, per steamer, Iwaland, Nov. 29.—O. Isenberg, Jr., and wife.

From Kona and Kau, per steamer, Mauna Loa, Nov. 29.—Kau: P. E. Wilson, Miss Jones. Kau: Capt. McDonald, wife and children, Mr. McDonald, Dr. Rowat, W. A. Wall, Capt. J. A. King, H. E. Cooper, Mr. Rowell.

Kona: W. H. Hoogs, A. Fernandes, L. Vasconcellos, R. Lane and wife, Miss L. Roy Yorisaki, Maalea: Carl Strauch, wife and children, Miss S. Cockett. Lahaina: Miss Hayelden.

From Port Townsend, per bk. Fresno, Nov. 30.—F. Empey.

From Waimea, per steamer, Iwaland, Nov. 30.—N. Lyman.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per steamer, Claudine, Nov. 29.—Kahului: W. J. Lowrie, D. Petty, E. C. Campbell, J. M. Kaneakua, M. T. Robinson, A. N. Kepikal, S. Ahmi, A. D. Naome, Mr. Vandernallen, G. A. Panie, W. A. Baldwin, J. Campsie, S. Yasamoro, Y. Amoy, Ten You and wife, Hana: A. B. Shearer and wife, Mr. Higgins, Lim See, P. Alencastre, J. J. Drummond, E. Moller and wife, Lahaina: A. P. Boller.

For San Francisco, per steamer, Australia, Nov. 29.—Geo. Carter, Miss M. L. Clancy, Mr. Curtis, D. Conkling, F. L. Davis, Master Foster, E. W. Fuller, H. B. Gehr, F. L. Gordon and wife, J. Griffin, Alex. McLennan, Mr. McQuarry, Mrs. H. P. Miliken, Dr. B. S. Nicholas, P. O'Reilly, L. J. Rezzeminn, Dr. C. A. Ruggies, wife and daughter, Miss F. Sherman, P. C. Synder, E. J. Vawter, Jr., Clarence M. White and wife, Mrs. L. R. Wight and child, Col. Barber and Staff of the First New York Volunteers. Also Companies A, B, D, I and L of the same regiment, and a number of convalescents from the military hospital.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per steamer, Kinau, Nov. 29.—Mrs. D. Kruse and child, Mrs. F. H. Kaapa and daughter, C. McLennan, Capt. K. McDonnell, Capt. F. T. Walker, J. S. McCandless, F. S. Dodge and son, C. Isenberg and wife, Master Sam Weight, Jas. Wallace, Miss Josephine Carter, C. S. Desky, P. Peck, Ben Bruns, Ed Cunningham, Will Armond, S. B. Hunter, wife and two children, L. H. Turner, F. Souza, Mrs. Mist, Mrs. W. Patten, T. McTigue, Mrs. Afou, Mrs. Afan, Mrs. Lum Pu, Chow Chai and wife, Mrs. Eldridge, C. T. Mullivane and wife, Miss S. Doherty, Miss M. Doherty, Hon. Paul Isenberg, M. Shorley, G. C. Alexander, W. S. Bell, T. F. Sanborn, Ernest Parker, A. P. Boller, Capt. Taylor, D. Howard Hitchcock and wife.

For Kauai ports, per steamer, W. G. Hall, Nov. 29.—G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Brewer, Mr. McBride, Mrs. G. G. G. Mrs. Schlemmer, A. A. Graham, G. R. Ewart, Miss J. Quinn, Miss Shiba, Miss Brewer, E. H. Paria, Miss Schlemmer, Mrs. Bomble, J. O'Brien, C. White.

For Makaweli, per steamer, Mikahala, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. T. McGraw, J. K. Farley, Yoshoka, Mrs. N. Oxley, Capt. Merritt, A. A. Miss J. Smith, C. R. Evans, S. A. Mrs. Waterhouse, H. Morrison, P. G. Barber.

The P. and O. Company have ordered from Messrs. Oxford and Sons one of those strangely modelled steamers known as "turrets" which will cause a little surprise after the old-looking class of cargo-carriers the old-established line has boasted. Nevertheless it is so, and the fact of the order being given may be taken as indication of the change which has taken place in shipowners' opinion regarding this particular type of steamer. There was a time, not so many years ago, when Lloyd's underwriters would not look at a turret ship, but a ship has since changed.

WHARF AND WAVE.

No rain and rough weather on the Kau coast.

Purser Radway, of the Ke Au Hou, will enter the employ of Peck & Co., draymen.

The steamer Mazama, which has been under the American flag, has been granted a Hawaiian registry under the name Kilohana.

One of the sailors of the burned ship Wm. H. Starbuck is a patient at the Queen's Hospital. He is suffering from the effects of the trip in the open boat.

Purser Christian has been transferred from the Waialeale, where he has made a good record, to the Ke Au Hou. R. Nelson is acting purser of the Waialeale.

In the China Sea and the vicinity of the Philippine Islands occasional rain squalls may be expected. Occasional squalls may be expected in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.

The bark George F. Manson, now 190 days out from Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Francisco is conceded by all to have been lost. Her name has been removed from the list of vessels bound to the coast.

The dredger will soon be working again in the Ewa end of the harbor. A pipe line of 2,600 feet is being laid to carry the mud to the neighborhood of the site of the old Chinese theater on King street.

Capt. Underwood, of the bark Fresno, lumber laden from Port Townsend, which arrived in port last evening, reports a pleasant passage. He is accompanied by a friend, Frank Empey, as a passenger.

The ship C. F. Sargent is discharging coal at Pacific Mail wharf after a considerable stay in the stream. Mate McDonald, formerly of the Wm. H. Starbuck, has signed in a similar position on the C. F. Sargent.

A smart piece of work was completed at Baltimore October 21, when the steamer Ikal sailed for Liverpool. In forty-two hours she discharged 1,482 tons and received 6,500 tons. This time did not include the taking on board of 500 head of cattle.

Two British barks bearing the same name, Dominion, are on their way to Honolulu. Both are coal laden, one from Baltimore, Capt. Jones, and one from Newcastle, Capt. Begist. The latter sailed formerly under the Nicaraguan flag.

The ship Westgate took three seamen away yesterday who were brought from the Wm. H. Starbuck, and one has signed on the bark Echo and another on the bark Andrew Welsh. Capt. McDonald, of the Wm. H. Starbuck, left on the bark C. D. Bryant with his family for San Francisco yesterday.

The final certificates for the registration of the bark Star of Italy under the Hawaiian flag have been sent to the coast and the application for the registry of the ship Euterpe is now pending before Collector McCook. Acting under a recent decision of the court the collector will doubtless give a register upon the formal papers being presented.

October 20th being the hundredth anniversary of H. M. S. Immortalite, that is, the hundredth anniversary of the first entrance of a ship of that name in the Navy, the vessel, says the Hongkong Daily Press, was decorated with bunches of evergreens on the masts and yard-arms and at night was brilliantly illuminated, the figures 1798 forming a prominent feature in the design. The present Immortalite is the fifth of the name, the first having been captured from the French on the 20th of October, 1798.

The directors of the North German Lloyd Company announce that the earnings of the boats in the first half of the present year are greater than those of the corresponding period of last year, in spite of the Spanish-American war, and that there is a good prospect of an equally good result for the latter half of 1898. At the trial of the North German Lloyd's steamer Kaiser Friedrich, on the 4th ultimo, the average speed attained was said to be a little over 22 miles per hour.

The cargo of the Aztec, which sailed for the Orient last week shows what our new possessions are consuming. The freight destined for Manila was 580 cs. canned fruits, 75 cs. canned goods, 1900 lbs. dried fruits, 1123 lbs. cheese, 288 cs. brandy, 200 lbs. sugar, 3 cs. manufactured tobacco, 1750 pkgs groceries and provisions, 4970 cs. beer, 150 cs. whisky, 1500 lbs. bread, 15 cs. champagne, 665 lbs. hams and bacon, 1612 gals and 224 vs. wine, 100 cs. liquors 50 cs. gin 634 pkgs mail stores.

Three steamers for the new line between San Diego and Hongkong have been secured. They are the Belgian King, Carlisle City and Cathane. The latter two have an American register. They range from 4,500 to 7,500 tons capacity and are modern vessels. The California and Oriental Steamship Company is the syndicate controlling this new trans-Pacific service. It has a traffic alliance with the Santa Fe for both freight and passenger business. The first steamer is to leave San Diego about December 15th. One will also leave Hongkong about the same time.

Notice to Shipmasters.

S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can be forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
 Lieutenant United States Navy.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post-office up to Nov. 30, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

Ames, S. T. (3)
 Andrews, T.
 Baker, C. B.
 Barnett, J. O.
 Benton, C. P.
 Belmont, G. E.
 Bennett, J. W.
 Brown, J. W.
 Browning, L. J.
 Banner, H. A.
 Bergstrom, A. (2)
 Carter, S. J.
 Carroll, D.
 Chaves, G. F.
 Clough, G. F.
 Clark, T. H.
 Corbin, C. J.
 Cook, W. H.
 Callen, M.
 Crozier, E.
 Dawson, N.
 Daly, J. J.
 Dent, J.
 Dickey, C. E.
 Dower, J.
 Daly, T. R.
 Daly, M.
 Dickmann, F.
 Eastman, G. (2)
 Enright, J. (2)
 Eslee, J. S.
 Ewing, E. W.
 Farrell, W.
 Fitzsimmons, J.
 Fitzgerald, J. E.
 Flanagan, J.
 Fox, J. F.
 French, R.
 Gallagher, Mr.
 Gandle, T.
 Gallagher, E. H.
 Greado, J. D. (2)
 Gerdas, G.
 Ginnis, H. C.
 Givens, J.
 Guaragna, L.
 Harvey, R. W.
 Haynes, L.
 Hamilton, B. F.
 Herndon, P. (8)
 Hermann, G. G.
 Hickox, W. O.
 Hopkins, J. A.
 Hakes, W. D.
 Hall, M.
 Ingersoll, T. D.
 Ingersoll, Dr. A. E. (2)
 Jamison, R. H.
 Jones, W. H.
 Jones, C.
 Knachstedt, C.
 Kealey, J. P.
 Kirk, L.
 Keetz, M. (2)
 Lattin, D. (2)
 Lands, J.
 Lane, Rev. J. (2)
 Lewis, T. I. (2)
 Livingston, A. E.
 Lindson, H.
 Marshall, Dr. C.
 Mathieson, C.
 Morceder, A.
 McFadden, C.
 Meenach, J. H.
 Mitchell, L.
 Moran, W.
 Mahoney, E. J.
 Markel, E.
 Meagae, Mr.
 Menton, W.
 Neal, J.
 Noble, C. D.
 North, T.
 Olsen, C.
 Oswald, D.
 Piemer, H. H.
 Patten, W. H. (3)
 Parker, E. H.
 Palmer, C.
 Plate, K. H.
 Pigot, J. (2)
 Pickard, W. H.
 Phelps, C. F.
 Quinn, C.
 Reynolds, C. M.
 Riley, E.
 Rockefeller, G. F.
 Rodgers, J. T.
 Schwab, H. (2)
 Shaw, F. A.
 Smith, J.
 Smith, W.
 Smith, Capt. H. H.
 Sponkel, H.
 St. Clair, J.
 Stone & Perrine.
 Stapleton, J. H.
 Stein, H.
 Steiger, G. B. (2)
 Taylor, J. F.
 Townsend, D. W.
 Troy Laundry.
 Ubsorn, G.
 Valpoom, C.
 Wagner, G. H.
 Wallace, F. S.
 Weber, F.
 Wheeler V.
 Williams, F.
 Wood, W. G.
 Ware, A. G. (5)
 Xavier, J. L.
 Young, H.
 Zimmerman, A.

Dickson, F. W.
 Downer, W.
 Doyle, N.
 Douglas, R. G.
 Dunsmoor, I. A.
 Downer, W. M.
 Drummond, M.
 Dunning, A. (2)
 Evans, W.
 Ewing, H. N.
 Evans, H. L.
 Fite, A. R. (2)
 Fisher, D.
 Fischer, J. A.
 Forrester, G.
 Forrest, T.
 Freshorn, J. F.
 Gallagher, J. A.
 Gagen, J.
 Gebryke, C.
 Gilman, Rev. F. P.
 Gibson, T. A.
 Groves, G. (2)
 Gassett, W.

Harris, L. B.
 Hewitt, A. B.
 Heisey, E.
 Hontigberg, H. S.
 Hoover, A. R.
 Hunt, F. G.
 Hutchings, H.
 Hughes, J. V.
 International Hotel.
 Ivarstrom, K.
 Johnson, C. A.
 Jones, R. (2)
 Keorners, A.
 King, A.
 King, E. F.
 Lowell, Mr.
 Lake, G.
 Leonard, R.
 Libby, A.
 Lovell, W. E.
 Lovstad, Mr.
 Mills, G.
 Morris, A. F.
 McShane, A. E.
 McGinnis, H. E. (3)
 McLean, J. W.
 McClure, P. A. Y.
 McClure, J. P.
 McReynolds, S. (2)
 McIntyre, J.
 McCarthy, J. P.
 Neilson, A.
 Noviskir, J.
 Olney, A. H.

Pabul, G.
 Pardo, Wm.
 Palmer, T.
 Page, W. H.
 Pickard, J. W.
 Ponder, G. A.
 Purdy, J. B.
 Riddell, W. W. (2)
 Rice, S. F.
 Rosenthal, M.
 Russell, M.
 Schellenberger, E.
 Schubner, L.
 Smith, Dr. D. H.
 Smith, H.
 Soderstrom, O.
 Stouthogen, E.
 Stourande, W. H.
 Steamboat, Mr.
 Sullivan, A. N.

Tilton, F. B.
 Thompson, A.

Weisbarth.
 Whitehouse, G. (2)
 Wiley, J. W.
 Williams, H.
 Wright, W.
 Wittmann, G.

Yates, W. J.

McDonna, A. (2)
 Carter, G. G. (2)
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